Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV ..NO. 14,042. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS

BATTLED WITH BURGLARS

POSTMASTER ADAMS OF BEDFORD STATION FATALLY SHOT.

Three Burglars Also Wounded, and Two Will Probably Die—Four Desperadoes Attempt to Break into the Store and Post Office—Surprised by Mr. Adams and His Son and the Shooting Follows—Escape of Younger Adams.

BEDFORD STATION, N. Y., Aug. 20.—An attempt was made about 12:30 this morning to rob the general country store of Walker B. Adams & Son here, in which is the Post Office. This store has several times been entered by burglars, and as a precautionary measure a system of burglar alarms was arranged recently connecting the store with Walker B. Adams's residence, about 300 yards away.

The son, William Adams, about twenty-one years old, had been out all the evening to a festival at the Presbyterian Church at Bedford Centre, and as he was about to enter the house on his return he was met by his sister, who told him the burglar alarm had just sounded, and there were probably burglars in the store. The elder Adams was hastily dressing up stairs. The father and son armed themselves, the father taking a shotgun and a revolver and the son a rifle. He also slipped a revolver into one of his pockets. Thus armed, they went down the road toward the store, which is a large building extending alongside the New-York and Harlem Railroad tracks, just beyond the station on the east side of the line. There is only a small space between the tracks and the side of the building.

In front of the store is a little green, inclosed with a gaspipe railing. Father and son separated as they approached the store, the father going toward the rear and the son approaching from in front. As William neared the front entrance he saw a man standing against the railing, evidently a lookout. William aimed at him with the rifle and commanded him to come forward. The fellow protested, but obeyed. William made him walk slowly out of the shadow. In the meantime the father had passed out of sight around the building. While William was dealing with the man he had found, there came a shot from the rear of the building, followed by several others. The son saw a man on the railroad tracks, and called on him to halt, but as he did not Adams swung about and fired at him. The man disappeared.

Just at this juncture the man William had in custody said he had been shot in the hand. He had been hit by a bullet fired by one of the burglars behind the store at him, thinking he was one of the attacking party. Young Adams made the man walk toward the station and there he met Benjamin Scenck, the village blacksmith, and W. H. Reynolds, who had run from their houses on hearing the firing. The two men took hold of the prisoner, and William Adams started back toward the store. The prisoner showed fight, and the two men had a violent struggle with him. He did not succumb until the blacksmith choked him into submission.

When William returned toward the store he saw a man come from the rear of the building and make for the road. When the man, who was a very tall, powerful looking fellow, saw William, he stopped beside a telegraph pole and said: "If you are armed or come on, I'll shoot you."

William had been undecided whether the man was one of the burglars or some one of the villagers. The words decided him. He swung the rifle to his shoulder, and, as the man was raising a pistol, fired. The man fell on his side in the road, the exploding pistol shooting into the air. As the man fell he exclaimed, "I'm shot, Charlie."

By this time the entire village was aroused. The man shot by William raised himself, and, leaning on one arm, fired at William, as the young man proceeded toward the store. One of the bullets hit the young man in the back. It struck against the buckle on the back strap of his vest and a button on which was beneath it on his trousers. The bullet did not penetrate the flesh, but the bruise is a bad one. The aroused residents then made the man a prisoner. He was shot in the left wrist, and the bullet had passed through the wrist and into his side.

On going up the track a few yards Walker B. Adams was found. He was lying across the track, with his neck resting on one of the rails, the head on one side and the body on the other. On examination it was found that he had been shot in the forehead, over the left eye. He was unconscious and was carried home. It is believed he cannot live. His revolver showed he had fired but one shot. The shotgun was found beside him with the charges still in it. Dr. W. J. Carpenter of Katonah was summoned and attended the wounded merchant.

In the excitement over the finding of Mr. Adams, the captors of the man first seen by William allowed him to be alone for a few minutes, and he worked himself free and escaped. At daybreak the man shot at by William as he was running down the track was found lying beside a rail fence in a meadow, to which he had crawled. He was wounded in the left lung and was bleeding internally. He and the other wounded man were sent to Mount Kisco, the nearest railroad station having a lock-up. They were placed in cells and attended by a doctor, who said that both were without doubt fatally wounded.

The "big man," the one shot in the wrist and side, is a well-built fellow. He weighs about 200 pounds. He has a heavy dark-brown mustache and eyebrows. He is bald, and he has the appearance of having lived well. He wore dark clothes of good material, underclothing of the best quality, and nearly new congress gaiters. He stands about 5 feet 11 inches in height and was, from all appearances, the leader of the gang. He does not look like a burglar, and has the appearance of being a successful tradesman or professional man. He would say nothing. He refused to give his name and would not answer any questions.

His companion was in most respects the opposite of the "big man." He is of slight build, shabbily dressed in dark clothes, and does not weigh 140 pounds. He has a pale, sallow complexion, with a scanty light-red mustache. He is one inch shorter than his associate. He was little more communicative than the big one. He admitted coming here on the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 9:05 last night. He would not give his name. He said he was married, lived in New-York, and had a son over fourteen years of age. His family, he said, would probably never know what became of him. While he believed he was going to die, he would make no confession, except to a priest. He admitted there were four men in the party, but he would not tell the names of his wounded comrade, nor the names of those who escaped. He said he would not give his own name because of his family.

Constable John Dexheimer conveyed the prisoners to Mount Kisco in his wagon. They were made as comfortable as possible on the floors of their cells.

At daylight search was made about the scene of the shooting, and four revolvers of fine make were found in the roadway. One of them was close to the line taken by the wounded man, who crawled to the fence. This revolver doubtless belonged to the smaller of the two prisoners. Dr. Carpenter says the size of the bullet which made the wound in Mr. Adams's forehead corresponds with the calibre of this weapon. Four of the chambers of this revolver were empty.

Two satchels were found beside the telegraph pole, by which the taller of the two prisoners stood when he was shot by William Adams. In them were various burglars' tools, comprising drills, files, money wrench, force plate, dark lantern, stick of dynamite, head of a heavy sledge-hammer, and some small but useful wedges. There was no jimmy or keys. The District Attorney took possession of the satchels and their contents.

The man who escaped after being left by William in the custody of Schenck and Reynolds, is supposed to have made his way toward Ridgefield, Conn., as a man an-

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OVINGTON BROTHERS ATTACHED.

Their Brooklyn and New-York Stores Closed on a Claim for $30,127.

The china stores of Ovington Brothers, at 330 Fifth Avenue, this city, and 38 and 40 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, were seized yesterday by the Sheriffs of New-York and Kings Counties, on an attachment for $30,127, in favor of George Borgfeldt & Co. of 18 Washington Place, for goods sold and delivered between March 5, 1895, and Aug 13, 1896.

The attachment was obtained on the allegation that the goods were sold on the strength of a statement made by Ovington Brothers on Feb. 1, 1896, which showed liabilities of $48,600. It is alleged that this statement was untrue. The plaintiffs say they have since learned that liabilities to the amount of $164,226 were omitted, of which $122,226 was due to the estate of H. A. Ovington. Included in the attachment is a statement of the firm's condition on Aug. 1, which shows actual liabilities of $223,890, actual assets of $128,375, consisting of merchandise in Brooklyn valued at $70,000, $25,000 in New-York, $13,000 in Bar Harbor, $6,000 at Narragansett Pier, bills receivable for $6,000, fixtures and stable, valued at $6,000, and $375 in cash.

When Sheriff Buttling of Kings County seized the Brooklyn store about noon yesterday, the place was crowded with customers. The members of the firm who were present expressed the greatest surprise that such a course had been pursued by the New-York firm. The Sheriff at once closed the store, and began to take an inventory of the stock. This work will be continued to-day, as there is a large stock on hand.

The firm consists of Theodore T. Ovington, Edward Ovington, and Charles K. Ovington. It was established in 1846 by H. A. Ovington. The first store was in the lower part of Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Later, the business was removed to 246 and 248 Fulton Street. This building was destroyed by fire in 1853 and again in 1892. The firm then erected a fine four-story brick building, with a frontage of 100 feet on Flatbush Avenue, and this met with serious damage by fire in 1894.

In speaking of the troubles yesterday, Charles K. Ovington said: "We do not care to make any statement at this time. Our property will more than pay all the outstanding debts. We have a stock on hand of over $70,000, and our building is worth nearly $100,000, while the amount of this attachment is only $20,000. This account was scarcely due, and I am surprised that the firm has taken this action. Hard times have affected us, as well as others."

Edward Ovington is at present in Europe. The members of the firm believe that the present troubles will be over in a few days. They expect to open the store by Monday next.

IN JAIL FOR A TAX DEBT.

Peter Perrine, Unable to Pay It, Has a Gloomy Future Ahead of Him.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Peter Perrine, a resident of Jamesburg Village, which is in the township of Monroe, is in the County Jail here with an indefinite stay staring him in the face. He is a farm hand, with a family depending upon him for support. He is in jail because he cannot pay to the township a bill of $3.80 he owes it. This is the amount of his poll and dog tax, with 30 cents added as costs. He was brought here on Monday, with a commitment from Justice Marryott. The commitment compels the Sheriff to hold him a prisoner until the amount of the bill is paid.

Perrine was brought to the jail in his working clothes and when seen to-day his trousers legs were tucked into his boots. He had with him the wide-brimmed straw hat he wore when arrested. Perrine said he did not pay the tax because he did not have the money. He had been unable to obtain steady work. He has a wife and two children, eight and ten years old. To help support the family his wife has been compelled to work in the laundry of the State Reform School.

A week ago Perrine was promised work by the Superintendent of the school, and told to report this morning.

A SPONGE FISHER'S MILD DESIRES.

Requests Which the Secretary of Agriculture Is Unable to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Secretary of Agriculture has received a communication from one Charalampos Korfios, who describes himself as a Greek resident of Moskoniria, an island of Asia Minor, Turkey, and by occupation a merchant and fisherman of sponges.

This enterprising gentleman desires a commission for the cultivation, propagation, and fishing of sponges on the coasts of the United States of America, for which, he states, he has the advantage of special machines, which are his inventions and property. He asks also for transportation from New-York for himself and fourteen men, and transportation for his machines to the places where sponges are found, and he wants the privilege of fishing sponges to be extended to him for the next twenty years. He speaks confidently of his ability to develop a profitable industry in America.

Sponge fisheries not being within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Korfios being a foreigner, his communication has been referred to the Department of State.

A Warrant Outlawed in 48 Hours.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 20.—The novel point was raised in the Supreme Court yesterday in the defense of Fred Michaud of Winn, prosecuted under the prohibitory law for selling liquor, that the warrant on which liquor had been seized on Michaud's premises was issued Aug. 4, but was not served until Aug. 8, whereas the law would not permit more than twenty-four hours' delay. Justice Foster sustained the point and ordered complaint and warrant quashed. This ruling, if sustained by the full bench, will nullify almost all of the many Bar Harbor liquor cases resulting from recent raids by crusaders.

The Plans for Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Acting Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department to-day detailed a board composed of the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station, the chiefs of the Bureaus of Navigation and Ordnance, the President of the War College, and the Chief Intelligence Officer, to consider and revise the plans for the defense of the coast prepared at the Naval War College. The plans, when passed upon by the board, will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for approval, after which they will be filed with the Chief Intelligence Officer.

He Stole Gold Sweepings.

William Robbins, nineteen years old, of 107 East Broadway, was arrested and locked up in the Old Slip Police Station last night, charged by his employer, Harry H. Smith, a jeweler, at 53 Maiden Lane, with stealing gold sweepings from the store. When taken into custody, as he was leaving the store, Robbins confessed his guilt. Several dollars worth of gold dust and clippings were found in his possession.

Girl Bitten by a Vicious Dog.

Mamie Bogallo, eight years old, of 13 Baxter Street, while gathering kindling wood in front of 16 Ann Street last evening was frightened by a dog and started to run away. The dog followed and fastened its teeth in the girl's left leg. It was necessary for Policeman Richard Tobin to pry the animal's jaws apart. The girl's wound was cauterized at a drug store. The dog was killed.

The Labrador Fishery a Failure.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 20.—The mail steamer from Labrador, which arrived here to-day, reports that the Labrador fishery is a total failure. The steamer traversed the whole coast as far north as the Moravian settlements. The failure of the fishery virtually means starvation for thousands of fishermen next Winter. The fishery along most of the Newfoundland coast has also proved a failure.

KENTUCKY IS FOR GOLD

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS REJECT POPULISTIC DOCTRINES.

Nearly Nine Hundred Delegates Attend the State Convention at Louisville—Delegates Chosen to Represent the State at Indianapolis—A Full Electoral Ticket Put in the Field—Ex-Gov. Buckner Indorsed for Vice President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—The Sound-Money Democratic Convention, held in Music Hall this afternoon, was attended by nearly every leading Democrat in the State. The convention was made up of 877 delegates. Ex-Lieut. Gov. James R. Hindman was elected temporary Chairman, and then there was a loud demand for ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, who sat on the stage with his wife.

The "silver-tongued" orator came forward and addressed the convention at considerable length. He began by saying that he could not stand the Chicago platform nor support the nominee. He felt no worse when he was driven into the Confederate Army to maintain his convictions than he did now, when he was driven into opposition to the regular nominees of his party. He was a Democrat from conviction, and had been all his life, but he joined with the best and greatest men of the party. The last time he had spoken in Louisville he had predicted that if Grover Cleveland were nominated the party would be certain to triumph. After the Chicago Convention he looked forward upon years of struggle, but he believed the party would come out triumphant and purified. He had helped reorganize the party. He knew what it was to go to defeat. It had won a victory that carried with it the seeds of its own destruction.

The Democratic Party of 1892 was a heterogeneous collection, and it was now reaping the reward of its insincerity. He referred to the greenback craze, and said no party deserved victory nor deserved life when it became dishonest. Kentucky Democrats stood now to plead with the Nation to maintain the position which the fathers of the party had taken, to insist upon public and private safety and the observance of laws. They believed in a fair and independent judiciary and would enter no crusade against the courts. He added:

We believe in the supreme recency of the law. We are Jeffersonian Democrats. We believe that free speech and ballot have taken the place of the bayonet. We will condone the utterances of no man or set of men who preach violence. We believe in the working men, for we earn our bread by the sweat of the brow. Our remedy for wrongs is not by anarchy, not by riots, but by peaceful means. We do not believe in a paternal Government. We do not believe in the right to take the taxes of the citizens and purchase 177,000 miles of railroad and give opportunity for the unspeakable corruption that must follow. The result of the Populistic platform would be utter destruction. We will not walk in the road the St. Louis and Chicago conventions pointed out. You need not tell me it is a regular Democratic nomination. I walk not in that cesspool.

I do not dispute the regularity of the Chicago Convention, but it had no power to pledge Democrats to the adoption of hostile principles. Though it called itself the Democratic Convention, we do not obey it. We are not Democrats because it wore the Democratic robes. It is the hand of Esau, but we recognize the voice of Jacob. We are not a blind old Isaac, and we denounce the fraud of the masquerading Jacob, and we decline to go that way.

The heart of Kentucky is with us. We were a sound-money State years ago. We lost through years of failure and cowardly leaders, and we almost became reconciled to free silver. But we did not look forward to a platform in which the best thing in it is the free-silver plank.

Bryan, Mr. Breckinridge said, was an undeveloped and emotional young fellow. He thought Bryan believed in his platform and would try to make that the law of the land. "By the help of God he should never have the opportunity." Speaking for himself alone, he believed that the election of Bryan would be the greatest calamity that could happen to the people. The duty of the Democratic Party was to defeat the election of Bryan. That accomplished, they would keep open the old Democratic home for the reception of those who, having been misled, would desire to return thither. They would be received with open arms and no-body would say to them: "I told you so." He regarded this day as an eventful one and this grand convention of Democrats one that would live in political history.

Just as Col. Breckinridge was bringing his speech to a close a spectator in the rear of the hall yelled "Hurrah for Bryan!" and, amid cries of "Throw him out! Throw him out!" the police escorted the fellow through the door. Col. Breckinridge asked them to let the disturber alone and closed with a plea for money good the world over and tariff for revenue only.

At the district meetings the following were chosen delegates to the Indianapolis Convention: First District—S. M. Simmons, H. Buchanan; Second—John F. Lockett, Robert Craig; Third—W. S. Forgie, W. F. Browder; Fourth—Judge H. A. Watkins, W. J. Dean; Fifth—J. M. Atherton, G. M. Davie; Seventh—J. Yager, T. H. Hines; Eighth—L. C. Willis, W. W. Stephenson; Ninth—J. H. Mason, C. Montgomery; Tenth—Edgar J. Paul, P. Salyer; Eleventh—J. R. Sampson, J. H. Waddell.

Judge J. Quincy Ward of Paris was made permanent Chairman. A. J. Carroll of Louisville, ex-Gov. Buckner, W. C. P. Breckinridge of Lexington, and W. F. Browder of Russellville were chosen delegates from the State at large to Indianapolis. The roll call showed that 114 out of the 119 counties were present in the convention.

R. T. Tyler of Paducah and Judge J. Quincy Ward of Paris were named as Electors at Large.

On motion of Col. Breckinridge the delegates to Indianapolis were instructed to vote for ex-Gov. Simon Bolivar Buckner for Vice President as long as they deemed it advisable.

Gov. Buckner was called to the stage while the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." He made a stirring speech. He said he had determined to retire from politics, but in a case like this old and young must do their duty alike.

A telegram was read from Senator Lindsay at Frankfort, saying illness prevented his being in Louisville to-day.

"I feel assured," he said, "your convention will declare for unadulterated Democracy with no concessions to Republicanism on the one hand or to Populism on the other."

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously. After indorsing the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Tilden, and Cleveland, the report demands a currency measured by the existing gold standard, which shall consist of gold, with a bank currency well secured and redeemable in gold and with the use of silver and other metals within the reasonable limit presented by convenience and safety, and to be kept at par with gold. A tariff for revenue only is demanded, and it is asserted to be the duty of the Government to protect the citizen and his property from lawlessness.

The recent convention at Chicago and its platform and candidates are disclaimed as un-Democratic. Bryan is declared to be a Populist, and Sewall a subsidized shipbuilder and a high protectionist. The Administration of Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle is indorsed, and the Chicago Convention condemned for its refusal to indorse them.

Judge Cole Protects the Franchise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Judge Cole of the District Court, who, a few weeks ago, refused to naturalize an Italian because the man admitted that he did not understand the Constitution and was unable to comprehend the form of government existing here, made another ruling to-day in the matter of an application by a German for admission to citizenship, tending still further to protect the elective franchise. The applicant demonstrated that he was unable to read English, whereupon Judge Cole rejected his application, saying that no one was entitled to the rights of suffrage who could not read the language of the country.

ROBBED BY HIS COACHMAN.

Mr. Garcia's Great Grandfather's Watch Stolen.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Edwin C. Garcia, Jr., of Brevoort Park, Rye Neck, when he returns home to-night will find himself without a coachman and poorer than he was when he left home yesterday by the value of an antique gold watch that belonged to his great-grandfather. Michael Coleman, the coachman, ran away yesterday, carrying the watch, a revolver that had been purchased to guard against burglars, and some stable clothes.

Mr. Garcia told Coleman yesterday morning he was going away to be gone two days. Coleman drove Mr. Garcia to the railway station. Mrs. Garcia and some guests went to New-York, leaving the house in care of the servants. Mrs. Garcia returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Coleman was not at the station to meet her. She learned, however, to her surprise, that he had been seen boarding a train a little while before. Mrs. Garcia, on reaching home, learned that Coleman had been domineering all day, and had practically owned the house. He had gone up and down stairs, and all over, and had quenched his thirst with old wine whenever he felt inclined. They had no idea, however, the man had run away. A search through the house revealed the loss of the watch and revolver.

The watch taken by Coleman was of rare design and of expensive manufacture, but was valued especially as an heirloom.

Coleman had worked for Mr. Garcia about three months.

FIRST TRAIN EVER RUN BY WOMEN.

Ladies Act as Train Hands for an Excursion Party.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 20.—The first woman's train in the world left here to-day for the Thousand Islands over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. The train is run by the Woman's Christian Association of this city, who formed themselves into a tourist company for the purpose of running the train and also operating the steamboats on the St. Lawrence River during this personally conducted tour.

The engine was started by Mrs. James K. McGuire, wife of the Mayor of Syracuse, and each car in the train had a woman conductor, in uniform, and a woman chaperon. The Thousand Island Steamboat Company's steamers, run in connection with this tour, will also be managed by the women, the women having appointed a Commodore, Captain, mate, purser, cook, engineer, firemen, and crew to serve to each excursion steamer.

The train consisted of twelve vestibule cars, and carried about 600 people.

HE WANTED SOME FREE SILVER.

James Beesley Asks for a Wagon Load of the White Coin.

James Beesley had heard so much about free silver that he tried yesterday to persuade the driver of an express wagon who was taking a wagonful of silver coin from the Sub-Treasury, in Wall Street, to give him the entire load.

Jacob Youman started from the Sub-Treasury with a United States Express wagon loaded with silver. When he reached Broadway and Exchange Place Beesley jumped on the wagon and commanded Youman to drive it to his house, as he was a free-silver man. Youman ordered him off the wagon, but he refused to go.

A policeman was called and Beesley was arrested. He was taken before Magistrate Wentworth and held in $1,000 bail on the charge of assault. C. L. Thayer, agent of the United States Express Company, will charge Beesley with attempted robbery.

The man seemed to be a crank, whose mind has been upset by a study of the free-silver question.

OBJECT TO THE KNEIPP CURE.

Broken Glass Placed on the Grass Where Patients Walk.

Max Johnson, a patient at the Kneipp Cure Sanitarium in Guttenburg, N. J., while walking on the grass in his bare feet yesterday, had his left foot severely cut by a piece of glass.

Part of the Kneipp "cure" consists in walking barefooted in damp grass, and it is claimed that broken glass has been put where the patients walk by the natives, who object to the presence of the "cranks." The injured man was placed in a milk wagon, and taken to Shadyside, where his wounds were dressed.

Pittsburg Merchants Swindled.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—Between 150 and 200 manufacturers and business men of Pittsburg and vicinity subscribed last February to what purported to be a greater Pittsburg issue of The New-York Graphic. Each of them paid from $60 to $100 cash, according to the size of their advertisements, which were to be inserted in the special edition of that paper. Two young men canvassed the city, bearing, apparently, bona fide credentials, as agents for The Graphic. The Pittsburg business men have received no returns for their money, and have heard nothing further of the proposed greater Pittsburg issue. Letters written to The Graphic a month ago have not been answered. Dun & Co. say that 95 and 97 Liberty Street, New-York, where The Graphic was purported to be located, is a vacant lot.

Two Lives Lost, Twenty-six in Peril.

CARROLLTON, Ohio, Aug. 20.—An engine on the Cincinnati, Columbus and Springfield Railroad, hauling four cars of coal and a caboose, jumped the track one mile south of here last evening. It rolled down the embankment, striking two mammoth oak trees. This prevented the caboose, with twenty-six section men aboard, from following. Joseph Kirk, engineer, and John Hardesty, fireman, both of Canton, were instantly killed.

The wreck was caused by three railroad spikes which boys had placed on the rail.

Indians to Fight for Montauk.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Aug. 20.—The Montauk Tribe of Indians held their annual meeting in Crowell's Hall, in this village, last night. There were over 200 members of the tribe in attendance. It was decided that the Indians should fight for their rights at Montauk, they claiming to own the land there, and their lawyer was given funds to begin an action. Chief Wyandack Pharaoh says that the Indians will now try and reclaim the whole of Montauk.

An Alleged Fraudulent Pension.

NEWARK, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Hannah Slocum, of Hubert, of 228 Jeffries Street, Long Branch, at which address she runs a fashionable boarding house, was arraigned here to-day charged with perjury in defrauding the United States pension fund out of $601.33. It is alleged that she has been drawing a pension as the widow of a man named Slocum, after having married a second time. The accused says the alleged marriage was a joke. She was held in $2,500 bail.

Secretary Carlisle in Town.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He met his son, W. K. Carlisle, there. The Secretary recently came from Gray Gables, where he was the guest of the President. He excused himself from talking upon any topic for publication. Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson was also in the city yesterday. He was registered at the Hoffman House, but was out all the afternoon and evening.

A Circular in Great Demand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A third edition of Treasury Circular No. 123, giving the financial transactions of the Government, has been issued. This time 30,000 copies have been printed, which, with the two former editions of 15,000 copies each, swells the total printed to date to 60,000. There is no apparent diminution in the demand for the circular.

CHALLENGE TO M'KINLEY

BRYAN SAYS HE WILL DEBATE WITH NO ONE BUT HIS OPPONENT.

Will Attempt No Reply to Bourke Cockran's Arguments—The Chicago Candidate Will Make Several Speeches in This State Before Going West—His Programme Is to Address Several Meetings in Ohio and to Confer with Mr. Jones.

UPPER RED HOOK, Aug. 20.—William J. Bryan threw down the gauntlet to-day to Major McKinley. It was a dignified challenge, for in it he refused to discuss the issues of the campaign with any person except the one that stands his equal in office-seeking ambition. He was asked if he intended to answer Mr. Cockran, and said in answer that he was receiving many invitations from prominent men to debate the silver question. In order to avoid further invitations of this nature, he said, he would not consider any proposition to debate any question with anybody during the campaign, unless a debate should be arranged between Mr. McKinley and himself, and he added that, so far as he knew, no plan for such a debate was under consideration by either National Committee.

Ex-State Senator Norton Chase and Internal Revenue Collector Louis W. Pratt were here this afternoon to make arrangements for the Albany speech Tuesday night next. At their suggestion, Mr. Bryan will leave an hour or so earlier than he intended, and will arrive in Albany about 4 o'clock, leaving there at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan gave out another itinerary to-day. It contains a programme of his intended movements from Erie to Lincoln, and was dictated in this way by the candidate:

"I will leave Erie Thursday, Aug. 27, for Buffalo, where I will speak in the evening. From Buffalo I will go to Medina, where I will speak Friday afternoon; thence to Niagara Falls, where I will spend the night. I will leave Niagara Falls Saturday morning, passing through Buffalo to Hornellsville, where I will speak in the afternoon; thence to Jamestown in the evening, going to Chautauqua to spend Sunday. I will leave Chautauqua Monday morning for Cleveland, speaking there in the evening of Monday, the 31st. From there I will go to Columbus, Ohio, where I will speak on the evening of Sept. 1; thence to Toledo, Ohio, where I will speak on the evening of the 2d; thence to South Bend, Ind., where I will speak on the evening of the 3d. I will spend the 4th in Chicago at the Democratic National headquarters, and will go to Nebraska over the Burlington route, arriving at Lincoln on the 5th. I will not stop at any point between Chicago and Lincoln."

A son of James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who was one of the leaders of the gold element at Chicago, called on Mr. Bryan this morning, and extended an invitation in behalf of his father to visit Winnisook Lodge, on Slide Mountain, in the Catskills. Winnisook Lodge is the Summer home of a number of Democratic politicians of this State, and Mr. Bryan promised to spend a night there this week. Another invitation came from C. L. Rickerson. He wanted Mr. Bryan to visit Santa Cruz Lodge, also in the Catskills, but the nominee was obliged to decline the invitation.

Mr. Bryan will speak at Tivoli Saturday night. Senator Stewart also will speak.

McKINLEY DISCUSSES MONEY.

Letter of Acceptance Will Deal with the Question at Length.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Major McKinley worked on the last proofsheets of his letter of acceptance most of the day. The letter will contain several thousand words, and will be very explicit on the money question, but the tariff will not in any way be neglected.

Major McKinley had a talk this afternoon with T. J. Morgan, who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the Harrison Administration. Mr. Morgan is travelling a good deal, and asserts that the Republican prospects are improving.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

Woman and Her Child Rescued by a Lifeboat Crew.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 20.—Mrs. George Ostrander and her infant had a narrow escape from being drowned off Eaton's Neck last evening. Ostrander started to sail across the Sound to Connecticut in an open skiff, taking his wife and child with him. A heavy wind from the northwest upset the skiff when two miles from shore. Mrs. Ostrander had hold of her child about the waist and with the other hand clutched the upturned boat.

Ostrander tried to right it, but was unsuccessful. The life-saving crew noticed the boat put out, and shortly afterward one of the men followed its course with a field glass. He was horrified to see the three in the water. The lifeboat was hastily launched, and after a stiff row the three were reached. Mrs. Ostrander and the child were nearly exhausted, and would have sunk in a short time. When taken ashore the child was unconscious. Restoratives were applied and to-day they do not feel any of the ill effects of their adventure.

IN COLLISION WITH A CABLE CAR.

Max Horwitz Receives Some Wounds and Loses a Bicycle.

Max Horwitz, a clothing cutter at 10 Third Third Avenue, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from death on the line of the Broadway cable road last night, but he escaped with wounds over and under his right eye.

He was riding a bicycle down Broadway, and when he reached White Street he attempted to cross in front of a cable car. He miscalculated the distance, and, as the gripman was unable to stop his car in time a collision followed. Horwitz was thrown to the street and his wheel was demolished.

He was taken into a drug store, and an ambulance was summoned. Surgeon L'Abbe of the Hudson Street Hospital dressed his wounds. He refused to go to the hospital or to make a complaint against the gripman, who was released from custody.

Horwitz said the collision was his own fault. He is twenty-six years old.

Arrested for Smuggling Diamonds.

A passenger on the Bremen Line steamship Spree, which arrived at Hoboken Wednesday night, was arrested yesterday by Chief Customs Inspector Donohue, charged with the attempted smuggling of $500 worth of diamonds. The prisoner is said to be a well-known Philadelphian, but his name is refused by the customs officials. His nervous manner as he stepped down the gang plank aroused the Inspector's suspicions, and search of the prisoners pockets and clothing revealed the gems.

Cardinal Satolli's Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—It was announced here to-day that the Rev. G. B. Pambianco, assistant rector of the Italian Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalen, has been appointed as secretary to Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, and that he will leave Philadelphia for Rome in two weeks. Father Pambianco was born in Genoa, Italy, in 1826. He was of a prominent Italian family, and early studied for the priesthood. In 1859 he was sent to this country, and took his present charge.

CAPSIZED IN DELAWARE BAY.

A Girl Drowned, but a Six-Months-Old Infant Came Ashore Alive.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 20.—The yacht Bertha, which left Camden on Tuesday for a cruise down the Delaware Bay, capsized off Fortesque last night during a squall, and Miss Mamie Harper, nineteen years old, of Camden, was drowned. The yacht was in command of George Harper, a brother of the victim, and the other persons aboard were Mrs. George Pulley of Camden and her six-months-old infant and D. Grace of Newport and his two sons.

A sudden squall struck the yacht and capsized it. Fishermen on the beach at Fortesque rescued all but Miss Harper, who was caught in the companionway when the boat went over. The survivors were cared for at a hotel at Fortesque last night. The yacht came ashore during the night, and the body of Miss Harper was recovered.

The excursionists lost everything, and a collection was taken up to send them home.

A WHEELMAN WAYLAID AT NIGHT.

S. S. Edding Robbed and Beaten Insensible on a Connecticut Road.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 20.—S. S. Edding, a wheelman, was found bleeding and unconscious on the Danbury road a short distance from Newtown late last night. Edding had called at the Grand Central Hotel in Newtown early in the evening.

He was from Kentucky, he said, and was making a tour of the East on his wheel. He was directed to Danbury by the clerk. When revived he said that he was attacked on the road by two men who demanded his money. He tried to get away from them, but could not.

The robbers took his gold watch and $68 in cash. The victim could not give a very good description of his assailants. The police are searching surrounding towns for them.

DUE TO SILVER AGITATION.

The American Watch Company Closes Its Works.

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 20.—The American Watch Company posted a notice at the factory this morning announcing that the factory would close to-night and not reopen until Sept. 1.

President Fitch stated that the shutdown was due entirely to the present agitation of the financial question.

A similar notice was posted by the Boston Manufacturing Company. The time of this shut-down was to Sept. 28. Superintendent Baily said that the business depression was so great that the company could not possibly continue business until there was some change for the better.

HURT BY HIS OWN DYNAMITE.

James Bisanzin Uses the Explosive in His Contest with a Railroad.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—James Bisanzin of Perrysburg yesterday attempted to drive off an electric railroad construction gang with dynamite.

The explosive went off in Bisanzin's hand, and maimed him so that he will die. E. N. Pratt, foreman of construction was frightfully injured, but will probably survive.

Bisanzin had not received what he considered adequate compensation for right of way over his property, and the dynamite was his last resort in the fight.

The President Goes Fishing Again.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 20.—Secretary Thurber and the President were kept very busy last night until long after midnight with official correspondence. Mr. Thurber returned to Marion this morning, and the President, with Dr. Bryant, spent nearly all day fishing.

THE WEATHER.

Predictions for to-day are for slightly warmer, generally fair weather, with southerly winds.

The weather was generally fair last night east of the Mississippi, but local showers were reported from Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, the Dakotas, and near Lake Superior. Warmer, generally fair weather will continue in districts on the Atlantic coast north of Georgia; partly cloudy weather, with probably local showers, will prevail in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	63	58	60
6 A. M.	59	57	60
9 A. M.	67	60	63
12 M.	72	67	68
3 P. M.	76	70	72
6 P. M.	75	65	71
9 P. M.	71	64	68
12 P. M.	71	63	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66.38
Weather Bureau	65.00
Corresponding date 1895	69.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 10, Column 6.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The crew of the bark William Geake, which was wrecked at Biron's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Aug. 2, have arrived at Halifax, N. S. The Geake encountered a gale July 31, was dismasted, and rendered helpless. She struck the rocks, and the crew took to the boats. The bark went to pieces, and nothing was saved. She had a full cargo of molasses from Barbados for Montreal, where the vessel was owned.

—Mogollon, New-Mexico, was struck by a cloudburst on Tuesday evening. Several were killed. One hundred families were rendered homeless, and thirty houses were washed away. The buildings of the Colonial Mining Company of Boston were washed away, and the mine is flooded. The flood attained a height of 8 feet in the street and lasted thirty minutes.

—Wallbridge G. Anderson of Roxbury, Mass., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head Wednesday night on the steamer Bay State, while en route from Portland to Boston. He was manager of the Boston office of A. E. Johnson & Co., railway and steamship agents, and had robbed his employers of $1,000 or more. The police were looking for him.

—The twenty-seventh annual camp meeting of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association opened in the Asbury Park (N. J.) Auditorium yesterday, and will continue ten days. There was a big crowd. The opening sermon will be preached this morning by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., LL. D.

—Frost was seen yesterday morning in the lowlands about Farmingdale, N. J. This is one of the principal cranberry growing sections in South Jersey, and it was feared that the bogs had been injured by the frost, but no injury was done. The cranberry season will be short this year.

—Mrs. Susan Pierce, seventy-three years old, of Bridgeton, N. J., was probably fatally injured by being struck by a trolley car in front of her home last night. She was thrown down, both her arms broken, and her head was badly cut, besides being injured internally.

—Frank Harrington of East Otis, Mass., jumped from a Hartford (Conn.) trolley car in motion Wednesday night and had a hard fall, rendering him unconscious. He died.

popular will, laws bear less and less the character of commands imposed by a coercive authority, and acquire more and more the character of customary law founded on consent. Savigny, indeed, says of all law, that it is first developed by usage and popular faith, then by legislation, and always by internal silently operating powers, and not mainly by the arbitrary will of the lawgiver.

I claim, then, that the aggregate of the rules to which nations have agreed to conform in their conduct toward one another are properly to be designated "international law."

The celebrated author of "Ecclesiastical Polity," the "judicious" Hooker, speaking of the Austinians of his time, says: "They who are thus accustomed to speak apply the name of law unto that only rule of working which superior authority imposeth, whereas we, somewhat more enlarging the sense thereof, term every kind of rule or canon whereby actions are framed a law." I think it cannot be doubted that this is nearer to the true and scientific meaning of law.

What, then, is international law?

I know no better definition of it than that it is the sum of the rules or usages which civilized States have agreed shall be binding upon them in their dealings with one another.

Differences with Mr. Carter.

Is this accurate and exhaustive? Is there any a priori rule of right or of reason or of morality which, apart from and independent of the consent of nations, is part of the law of nations? Is there a law which nature teaches, and which, by its own force, forms a component part of the law of nations? Was Grotius wrong when to international law he applied the test "placuit-ne Gentibus"?

These were points somewhat in controversy between my learned friend, Mr. Carter, and myself before the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, in 1893, and I have recently received from him a friendly invitation again to approach them—this time in a judicial, rather than in a forensic spirit. I have reconsidered the matter, and, after the best consideration which I can give to the subject, I stand by the proposition which in 1893 I sought to establish. That proposition was that international law was neither more nor less than what civilized nations have agreed shall be binding on one another as international law.

Appeals are made to the law of nature and the law of morals, sometimes as if they were the same things, sometimes as if they were different things, sometimes as if they were in themselves international law, and sometimes as if they enshrined immutable principles which were to be deemed to be not only part of international law, but, if I may so say, to have been preordained. I do not stop to point out in detail how many different meanings have been given to these phrases—the law of nature and the law of morals. Hardly any two writers speak of them in the same sense. No doubt appeals to both are to be found scattered loosely here and there in the opinions of Continental writers.

Let us examine them.

What is the law of nature?

The Law of Nature.

Moralists tell us that for the individual man life is a struggle to overcome nature, and in early and, what we call natural or barbarous states of society, the arbitrary rule of force and not of abstract right or justice is the first to assert itself. In truth, the initial difficulty is to fix what is meant by the law of nature. Gaius speaks of it as being the same thing as the Jus Gentium of the Romans, which, I need not remind you, is not the same thing as Jus Inter Gentes. Ulpian speaks of the Jus naturale as that which nature has taught animals agree. Grotius uses the term as equivalent to the Jus strictæ dictum, to be completed in the action of a good man or state by a higher morality, but suggesting the standard to which law ought to conform. Puffendorf in effect treats his view of the rules of natural law as existing independently of unauthorized speculations, as constituting international law, and acquiring no additional authority from the usage of nations; so that he cuts off much of what Grotius regards as law. Ortolan, in his "Diplomatie de la Mer," cites with approval the following language of Portalis in addressing, speaking of so-called natural rights springing from so-called natural laws:

"Natural right is often employed in a sense opposed to law, as when it is said, for example, that law cannot be opposed to natural right, the word "right" is employed in a sense superior to law, as when that which attacks laws, upsets and annuls it. In this sense, which is antagonistic to law, the word "droit" is the greatest enemy of reason and the most terrible destroyer of governments.

"We cannot reason with fanatics armed with a natural right, which each one understands as he pleases, of which he is the sole judge, and which he will yield to nothing, withdraw nothing, which is insensible, at the same time that it is unintelligible, which is exasperated in his eyes like a dogma and which he cannot discuss without a cry. Instead of judging them to be good or bad, they consider with regard to their relation to this so-called natural rights. That is to say, they subordinate for the tests of experience all the chimeras of their imagination."

Austin, also, in his work on "Jurisprudence," already mentioned, and referring to Pufendorf and others of his school, says:

"They have unfounded positive international morality. The rules which actually obtain among civilized nations in their mutual intercourse, with their own vague conceptions of international morality as it ought to be, with that standard by which they would try and determine them, are the positive international law of nature. Prof. Von Martens of Gottingen is actually the first of the writers on the law of nations who has seized this distinction with a firm grasp; the first who has distinguished the rules which really obtain to be received in the intercourse of nations, or, which would be received if they conformed to an assumed standard of whatever kind, from those which are so received, endeavored to collect from the practice of civilized communities what are the rules actually recognized and acted upon by them and gave to these rules the name of positive international law.

The Law of Morality.

Finally Woolsey, speaking of this class of writers, says they commit the fault of failing to distinguish sufficiently between natural justice and the law of nations, of spinning the web of a system out of their own brain as if they were the legislators of the world, and of neglecting to inform us what the world actually holds the law to be by which nations regulate their conduct. So much for the law of nature.

What are we to say of the appeal to the law of morality?

It cannot be affirmed that there is a universally accepted standard of morality. Then what is to be the standard? The standard of what nation? The standard of what nation and in what age?

Human society is progressive—progressive let us hope to a higher, a purer, a more unselfish ethical standard. The Mosaic law enjoined the principle of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. The Christian law enjoins that we love our enemies and that we do good to those who hate us. But more. Nations although progressing, let us believe, in the sense which I have indicated, do not progress pari passu. One instance occurs to me pertinent to the subject in hand.

Take the case of privateering. The United States is to-day the only great power which has not given its adhesion to the principle of the Declaration of Paris of 1856 for the abolition of privateering. The other great nations of the earth have denounced privateering as immoral and as the cover and the fruitful occasion of piracy. I am not at all concerned to discuss in this connection whether the United States were right or were wrong. It would not be pertinent to the point, but it is just to add that the assenting powers had not scrupled to resort to privateering in past times, and also that the United States declared their willingness to abandon the practice if more complete immunity of private property in time of war were secured.

Nor do nations, even where they are agreed on the inhumanity and immorality of given practices, straightway proceed to condemn them as international crimes. Take as an example of this the slave trade. It is not too much to say that the civilized powers are abreast of one another in condemnation of the traffic in human beings as an unclean thing—abhorrent to all principles of humanity and morality, and yet they have not yet agreed to declare this offense against humanity and morality to be an offense against the law of nations. That it is not so has been affirmed by English and by American Judges alike. Speaking of morality in connection with international law, Prof. Westlake, in his "Principles of International Law," acutely observes that, while the rules by which nations have agreed to regulate their conduct inter se, are alone properly to be considered international law, these do not necessarily exhaust the ethical duties of States one to another any more, indeed, than municipal law exhausts the ethical duties of man to man, and Dr. Whewell has remarked of jural laws in general that they are not (and perhaps it is not desirable that they should be) coextensive with morality. He says that the adjective right belongs to the domain of morality; the substantive right to the domain of law.

What Men Recognize.

The truth is that civilized men have at all times been apt to recognize the existence of a law of morality, more or less vague and undefined, depending upon no human authority and supported by no human external sanction other than the approval and disapproval of their fellowmen, yet determining largely for all men and societies of men what is right and wrong in human conduct, and binding, as is sometimes said, "in foro conscientiæ." This law of morality is sometimes treated as synonymous with the natural law, but sometimes the natural law is regarded as having a wider sphere, including the whole law of morality. It cannot be said, either of international law or of municipal law, that they include the moral law, nor accurately or strictly that they are included within it. It is a truism to say that municipal law and international law ought not to offend against the law of morality. They may adopt and incorporate particular precepts of the law of morality, and, on the other hand, undoubtedly, that may be forbidden by the municipal or international law, which in itself is in no way contrary to the law of morality or of nature. But while the conception of the moral law or law of nature excludes all idea of dependence on human authority it is of the essence of municipal law that its rules have been either enacted or in some way recognized as binding by the supreme authority of the State, (whatever that authority may be,) and so also is it of the essence of international law that its rules have been recognized as binding by the nations constituting the community of civilized mankind.

We conclude, then, that, while the aim ought to be to raise high its ethical standard, international law, as such, includes only so much of the law of morals or of right reason or of natural law (whatever these phrases may cover) as nations have agreed to regard as international law.

In fine, international law is but the sum of those rules which civilized mankind have agreed to hold as binding in the mutual relations of States. We do not, indeed, find all those rules recorded in clear language—there is no international code. We look for them in the long records of customary action; in settled precedents; in treaties affirming principles; in State documents; in declarations of nations in conclave—which draw to themselves the adhesion of other nations; in declarations of text writers of authority generally accepted, and lastly, and with most precision, in the field which they cover, in the authoritative decisions of prize courts. I need hardly stop to point out the great work under the last head accomplished, among others, by Marshall and Story in these States, by Lord Stowell in England, and by Portalis in France.

From these sources we get the evidence which determines whether or not a particular canon of conduct, or a particular principle, has or has not received the express or implied assent of nations. But international law is not as the twelve tables of ancient Rome. It is not a closed book. Mankind is not stationary. Gradual change and gradual growth of opinion are silently going on. Opinions, doctrines, usages advocated by acute thinkers are making their way in the world of thought. They are not yet part of the law of nations. In truth, neither doctrines derived from what is called the law of nature (in any of its various meanings) nor philanthropic ideas however just or humane) nor the opinions of text writers (however eminent) nor the usages of individual States—none of these, nor all combined, constitute international law.

If we depart from the solid ground I have indicated, we find ourselves amid the treacherous quicksands of metaphysical and ethical speculation; we are bewildered, particularly by the French writers in their love for un système, and perplexed by the obscure subtleties of writers like Hautefeuille with his loi primitive and loi secondaire. Indeed, it may, in passing, be remarked that history records no case of a controversy between nations having been settled by abstract appeals to the laws of nature or of morals.

But while maintaining this position, I agree with Woolsey when he says that if international law were not made up of rules for which reasons could be given satisfactory to man's intellectual and moral nature, it would not deserve the name of a science. Happily those reasons can be given. Happily men and nations propose to themselves higher and still higher ethical standards. The ultimate aim in the actions of men and of communities ought, and I presume will be admitted to be, to conform to the divine precept, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Does Not Advocate Codification.

I have said that the rules of international law are not to be traced with the comparative distinctness with which municipal law may be ascertained—although even this is not always easy. I would not have it, however, understood that I should to-day advocate the codification of international law. The attempt has been made, as you know, by Field in this country and by Prof. Bluntschli of Heidelberg and by some Italian jurists, but has made little way toward success. Indeed, codification has a tendency to arrest progress. It has been so found, even where branches or heads of municipal law have been codified, and it will at once be seen how much less favorable a field for such an enterprise international law presents, where so many questions are still indeterminate. After all, it is to be remembered that jural law, in its widest sense, is as old as society itself; ubi societas ibi jus est; but international law, as we know it, is a modern invention. It is in a state of growth and transition. To codify it would be to crystallize it; uncodified, it is more flexible and more easily assimilates new rules. While agreeing, therefore, that indeterminate points should be determined, and that we should aim at raising the ethical standard, I do not think we have yet reached the point at which codification is practicable or, if practicable, would be a public good.

Let me give you an analogy. Among the most successful experiments in codification in England-in communities have been those in Anglo-India, particularly the Penal Code and the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure. Prompted by their comparative success, Sir Roland Wilson urged the extension of the process of codification to those traditional unwritten native usages, or customary law, of Hindu or Mohammedan origin, still recognized in the Government of India by Englishmen. But the wiser opinion of Indian experts was that it was better not to persevere in the attempt. Many of these usages, by sheer force of contact with European life and habit of thought, are falling into desuetude. The hand of change is at work upon them, and to codify them would be to stop the natural progress of disintegration.

Rise of International Law.

As we are not to-day considering the history of international law, I shall say but a word as to its rise, and then pass on to the consideration of its later developments and tendencies.

Like all law, in the history of human societies, it begins with usage and custom, and, unlike municipal law, it ends there. When, after the break-up of the Roman Empire, the surface of Europe was partitioned and fell under the rule of different sovereigns, the need was speedily felt for some guiding rule of international conduct. International law was in a rudimentary stage; it spoke with no authoritative voice; it failed to cover the whole ground of doubtful action. It needed not only an interpreter of authority, but one who should play at once the part of mediator, arbiter, and Judge. The Christian religion has done much to soften and humanize the action of men and of nations, and the Papal head of Christendom became, after the disruption of the Roman Empire, the interpreter, and almost the embodiment, of international law. The Popes of the Middle Ages determined many a hot dispute between rival forces without loss of human life. Their decrees were widely accepted. Their action, however, at the best, could not adequately supply the place of a rule of conduct to which all might indifferently appeal. And when, later, with the Reformation movement, the time came when the Pope could not command recognition as the religious head of a united Christendom, the necessity of the time quickened men's brains, and under the fostering care of the jurists of many lands, there began to emerge a system which gave shape and form to ideas generally received and largely acted on by nations.

What Sir James Stephen has eloquently said of religion may truly be predicated of international law. The jurists set to music the tune which was haunting millions of ears. It was caught up here and there and repeated till the chorus was thundered out by a body of singers able to drown all discords and to force the vast unmusical mass to listen to them.

Although Hugo de Groot is regarded as the father and founder of international law, he was preceded by two men born into the world forty years before him, namely, Ayala (the Spanish Judge Advocate with the army of the Prince of Parma) and Suarez, (a Jesuit priest, also a Spaniard,) both born in 1548, whose labors ought not to be forgotten.

Suarez, in his "De Legibus et Deo Legislatore," and Ayala, in his "De Jure et Officiis Bellicis et Disciplina Militari," had done good work.

The Assumption of Suarez.

Suarez, from the point of view of the Catholic theologian, assumes that the principles of the moral law are capable of complete and authoritative definition and are supportd by the highest spiritual sanction. He therefore treats of the lex naturalis as a definite substantive law, sufficient and complete in its own sphere, and binding on all men. But he regards international law as a code of rules dealing with matters outside the sphere of the natural law—matters not strictly right or wrong in themselves, but becoming so only by virtue of the precepts of the law which he considers to be founded upon the recognized usages of nations. In the following passage, which is interesting from the singular modernness of its spirit, he explains his view of the origin of international law:

"The foundation of the law of nations lies in this: that the human race, though divided into various peoples and kingdoms, has always a certain unity, which is not merely the unity of species, but is also political and moral, as is shown by the natural precept of mutual love and pity which extends to all peoples, however foreign they may be to one another and whatever may be their character or constitution. From which it follows that although any State, whether a Republic or a Kingdom, may be a community complete in itself, it is nevertheless a member of that whole which constitutes the human race; for such a community is never completely self-sufficing but that it requires some mutual help and intercourse with others, sometimes for the sake of some benefit to be obtained, but sometimes, too, from the moral necessity and craving which are apparent from the very habits of mankind.

"On this account, therefore, a law is required by which States may be rightly directed and regulated in this kind of intercourse with one another. And although to a great extent this may be supplied by the natural law, still not adequately nor directly; and so it has come about that the usages of States have themselves led to the establishment of special rules. For, just as within an individual State custom gives rise to law, so for the human race as a whole, usages have led to the introduction of many rules; and this the more easily, inasmuch as the matters with which such law deals are few and are closely connected with the law of nature from which they may be deduced by inferences which, though not strictly necessary, so as to constitute laws of absolute moral obligation, still are very conformable and agreeable to nature, and therefore readily accepted by all.

"Nor ought we to overlook the work of a writer even earlier than these. I mean Franciscus a Victoria. Hail says of him that his writings in load mark an era in the history of international ethics. Spain claimed, largely by virtue of Papal grant and warrant, to acquire the territory and the mastery of the semi-civilized races of America. He denied the validity of the Papal title; he maintained the sovereign rights of the aboriginal races, and he claimed to place international relations upon the basis of equal rights as between communities in actual possession of independence. In other words, he first clearly affirmed the judicial principle of the complete international equality of independent States, however disproportionate their power.

"Grotius undoubtedly had had the field of international relations explored by these, among other writers who had preceded him, but to him is certainly due the credit of evolving in his "De Jure Belli ac Pacis" a coherent system of law for the aggregation of States.

The Place of the United States.

But I turn from this interesting line of thought, to consider, first, the part played by the United States in shaping the modern tendencies of international law, and, next, whither those tendencies run. I have already spoken of the international writers of whom you are justly proud. It is not too much to say that the undoubted stream of tendency in modern international law to mitigate the horrors of war, to humanize or to make less inhuman its methods, and to narrow the area of its consequential evils, is largely due to the policy of your statesmen and the moral influence of your jurists.

The reason why you thus early in your young history as an independent power took so leading and noble a part in the domain of international law is not hard to seek; it is at once obvious and interesting.

In the first place you were born late in the life of the world into the family of nations. The common law of England you had indeed imported and adopted as colonists in some of the States, that subject as you then were to the mother country you had no direct interest or voice in international relations, which were entirely within the domain of the sovereign power. But when you asserted your independence, the laws of the family of nations, of which you then became a member, were bound up with and became in part the justification for your existence as a sovereign power, and assumed for you importance and pre-eminence beyond the common law itself. Further, your remoteness from the conflicts of European powers, and the wisdom of your rulers in devoting their energies to consolidation and development of home affairs, gave to your people a special concern in that side of international law which affects the interests, rights, and obligations of neutrals, and thus it has come to pass that your writers have left their enduring mark on the law of nations touching allegiance, nationality, neutralization, and neutrality, although as to these there are points which still remain indeterminate.

It is substantially true to say that while to earlier writers is mainly due the formulation of rules relating to a state of war, to the United States, to its Judges, writers, and statesmen, we largely owe the existing rules which relate to a state of peace and which affect the rights and obligations of powers which, during a state of war, are themselves at peace.

On the other hand, while in Great Britain writers of great distinction on international law are not wanting, and while the Judges of her prize courts have done a great work in systematizing and codifying on sound principles the law of capture and prize, it is true to say that British lawyers did not apply themselves, early, or with great zeal, to the consideration of international jurisprudence.

Nor, again, is the reason far to seek. Great Britain for centuries was before international law, in the modern sense, came into being. The main body of English law was complete. The common law, springing from many sources, had assumed definite and comprehensive proportions. It sufficed for the needs of the time. Neither English statesmen nor English lawyers experienced the necessity which was strongly felt on the Continent, the constant theatre of war—for the formulation of rules of international conduct.

The need for these was slowly forced upon England and, it is hardly too much to say that to the British Admiral, accustomed to lord it on the high seas, international law at first came not as a blessing, and an aid, but as a perplexing embarrassment.

Agreements Between Writers.

Notwithstanding all this, there is a marked agreement between English and American writers as to the manner in which international law is treated. They belong to the same school—a school distinctly different from that of writers on the Continent of Europe. The essential difference consists in this: Whereas in the latter what I shall call the ethical and metaphysical treatment is followed, in the former, while not ignoring the important part which ethics play in the consideration of what international law ought to be, its writers for the most part carefully distinguish between what is in fact international law from the views of what the law ought to be. Their treatment is mainly historical.

By most Continental writers, by none more than Hautefeuille, what is and what he thinks ought to be law, theory, and fact, law and so-called rules of nature and of right, are mixed up in a way at once confusing and misleading.

One distinguished English writer, indeed—the late Sir Henry Maine—thought that he had discovered a fundamental difference between English and American jurists as to the view taken of the obligation of international law.

His opinion was based on the judgments of the English Judges in the celebrated Franconia case, in which it was held that the English courts had no jurisdiction to try a foreigner for a crime committed on the high seas, although within a marine league of the British coast. The case was decided in 1876, and is reported in the second volume of the Law Reports, Exchequer Division, page 63. The facts were these: The defendant was Capt. Keyn, a German subject, in charge as Captain of the German steamship Franconia. When off Dover the Franconia, at a point within two and a half miles of the beach, ran into and sunk a British steamer, Strathclyde, thereby causing loss of life. The facts were such as to constitute, according to English law, the crime of manslaughter of which the defendant was found guilty by the jury, but the learned Judge who tried the case at the Central Criminal Court reserved for further consideration by the Court for Crown Cases Reserved the question whether the Central Criminal Court had jurisdiction over the defendant, a foreigner, in respect of an offense committed by him on the high seas, but within a marine league of the shore. All the members of the court were of opinion that the chief criminal courts, that is to say the Courts of Assize and the Central Criminal Court, were clothed with jurisdiction to administer justice in the bodies of counties, or, in other words, in English territory; and that from the time of Henry VIII. a court of special commissioners, and, later the Central Criminal Court, (in which the defendant had been tried,) had been invested by statute with the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Lord High Admiral on the high seas. But the majority held that the marine league belt was not part of the territory of England and therefore not within the bodies of counties, and also that the Admiral had had no jurisdiction over foreigners on the high seas. The minority, on the other hand, held that the marine belt was part of the territory of England and that the Admiral had had jurisdiction over foreigners within those limits.

While I do not say that I should have arrived at the conclusions of historical fact of the majority, I am by no means clear that the Judges of the United States, accepting the same data as did the majority of the English Judges, would not have decided in the same way. But however this may be, the views of the majority do not seem to me to warrant the assumption of Sir Henry Maine that the case fundamentally affects the view taken of the authority of international law.

Disagreement as to Methods.

What it does incidentally reveal is a Constitutional difference between the United States and Great Britain as to the methods by which the municipal courts acquire, at least in certain cases, jurisdiction to try and to punish offenses against international law.

An example of that difference is ready to hand. Improved and stricter views of neutral duties constitute one of the great developments of recent times.

These views were (for reasons to which I have already adverted) adopted earlier and more fully in the United States than in England. What was thereupon the action of the Executive? No sooner had Washington, as President, and Jefferson, as Secretary of State, promulgated the rules of neutrality by which they intended to be guided than they caused Gideon Henfield, an American citizen, to be tried for taking service on board a French privateer, as being a criminal act, because in contravention of those rules. Political feeling procured an acquittal, in spite of the Judge's direction.

Later no doubt Congress passed the act of 1794, making such conduct criminal, not (as I gather) because it was admitted to be necessary, but simply to strengthen the hands of the Executive.

I can hardly doubt how the same case would have been dealt with in England.

Assuming the doing of the acts forbidden by proclamation of neutrality, although infractions of international law, not to be misdemeanors at common law, and not to have been made offenses by municipal statute, the Judges (I cannot doubt) would have said the act was yesterday legal, or at least not illegal, and that, municipal law not having declared it a crime, they could not so declare it. According to the law of England, a proclamation by the Executive, in however solemn form, has no legislative force unless an act of Parliament has so enacted. Parliament has in fact so enacted as to orders of the Queen in council in many cases. But assuming the law to be as I have stated, it points to failure in England to recognize the full obligation of international law as between States. For, notwithstanding isolated expressions of opinion uttered in times of excitement, it will not to-day be doubted that it is the duty of States to give effect to the obligations of international law by municipal legislation, where that is necessary, and to use reasonable efforts to secure the observance of that law.

In England we have an old Constitution under which we are accustomed to fixed modes of legislation, and when at last we accept a new development of international law we look to those methods to give effect to it. Indeed, that bent of looking to legislation to meet new needs and developments, even in internal concerns, a habit confirmed and strengthened in the current century, has done much to restrain the Judges from that bold expansion of principle which in other countries, where legislation was less active, marked judicial utterances.

On the other hand, with you things are materially different. Your Constitution is still so modern that equally fixed habits of looking to legislation have not had time to grow up. Meanwhile that modern Constitution is from time to time assailed by the forces of new necessities, and its methods for its amendment are not swift or easy. The structure has not become completely ossified. Hence has arisen what I may call a flexibility of interpretation, applied to the Constitution of the United States, for which I know no parallel in English judicature, and which seems to me to exceed the latitude of interpretation observed by your Judges in relation to acts of Congress. I refer as examples to the emancipation of the slaves by President Lincoln during the civil war, which was justified and covered by the "necessities of the case and within the "war power" conferred on the Executive by the Constitution, and also to the judicial declaration by the Supreme Court of the validity of the act of Congress making greenbacks legal tender, on the ground that certain express powers as to the currency being vested in Congress by the Constitution, the power of giving forced circulation to paper flowed from them as a desirable if not a necessary implication. With us no such difficulties arise. Our Constitution is unwritten, and the Legislature is omnipotent. Our Constitution is written, and the judicial power interprets it, and may declare the highest act of Congress null and void as unconstitutional. With us there can, in the strict sense of the words, be no such thing as an unconstitutional act of Parliament.

Later Tendencies.

I turn now to the consideration of what characterizes the later tendencies of international law. In a word it is their greater humanity.

When Menelek, Emperor of Abyssinia, was recently reported to have cut off the right arms and feet of 500 prisoners, the civilized world felt a thrill of horror. Yet the time was when to treat prisoners as slaves and permanently to disable them from again bearing arms were regarded as common incidents of belligerent capture. Such acts would once have excited no more indignation than did the inhumanities of the African slave trade before the days of Clarkson and Wilberforce.

Let us hope that it is no longer possible to do as Louis XIV. did in his devastation of the Palatinate, or to do as he threatened to do—break up every stone in Heidelberg, and thus overwhelm with disaster the low countries. Let us hope, too, that no modern Napoleon would dare to decree, as the first Napoleon did in his famous or infamous seront brulées edict of 1810. The force of public opinion is too strong, and it has reached a higher moral plane.

A few recital some of the important respects in which the evils of war have been mitigated by more humane customs must suffice.

Among them are: (1) the greater immunity from attack of the persons and property of enemy-subjects in a hostile country; (2) the restriction of devastation to the active operations of a belligerent when occupying an enemy's country; (3) the recognized distinction between subjects of the enemy, combatant and noncombatant; (4) the deference accorded to cartels, safe conducts, and flag of truce; (5) the protection secured for ambulances and hospitals, and for all engaged in tending the sick and wounded—of which the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1864 is a notable illustration; (6) the condemnation of the use of instruments of warfare which cause needless suffering.

In this field of humane work the United States took a prominent part. When the civil war broke out President Lincoln was prompt in intrusting to Prof. Franz Lieber the duty of preparing a manual of systematized rules for the conduct of forces in the field—rules aimed at the prevention of those needless acts of cruelty and outrage which were formerly a disgrace to humanity. That manual has, I believe, been utilized by the Governments of England, France, and Germany.

Even more important are the changes wrought in the position of neutrals in war times, who, while bound by strict obligations of neutrality are in great measure left free and unrestricted in the pursuit of peaceful trade.

But in spite of all this who can say that these times breathe the spirit of peace? There is war in the air. Nations armed to the teeth prate of peace, but there is no sense of peace. One sovereign burdens the industry of his people to maintain military and naval armament at war strength, and his neighbor does the like, and justifies it by the example of the other; and England, insular though she be, with her imperial interests scattered the world over, follows, or is forced to follow, in the wake. If there be no war, there is at best an armed peace.

Some Appalling Figures.

Figures are appalling. I take those for 1895. In Austria the annual cost of army and navy was in round figures £18,000,000, in France £37,000,000, in Germany £27,000,000, in Great Britain £36,000,000, in Italy £18,000,000, and in Russia £52,000,000.

The significance of these figures is increased if we compare them with those of former times. The normal cost of the armaments of war has of late years enormously increased. The annual interest on the public debt of the great powers is a war tax. Behind this array of facts stands a tragic figure. It tells a dismal tale. It speaks of overburdened industries, of a waste of human energy unprofitably engaged, of the squandering of treasure which might have let light into many lives, of homes made desolate, and all this too often without recompense in the thought that these sacrifices have been made for the love of country or to preserve national honor or for national safety. When will Governments learn the lesson that wisdom and justice in policy are a stronger security than weight of armament?

Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal peace
Lie, like a shaft of light, across the land.

It is no wonder that men—earnest men—enthusiasts if you like, impressed with the evils of war, have dreamt the dream that the millennium of peace might be reached by establishing a universal system of international arbitration.

The cry for peace is an Old World cry. It has echoed through all the ages, and arbitration has long been regarded as the handmaiden of peace. Arbitration has, indeed, a venerable history of its own. According to Thucydides, the historian of the Peloponesian war, Archidamus, King of Sparta, declared that "it was unlawful to attack an enemy who offered to answer for his acts before a tribunal of arbiters.

The fifty years' treaty of alliance between Argos and Lacedaemon contained a clause to the effect that if any difference should arise between the contracting parties they should have recourse to the arbitration of a neutral power, in accordance with the custom of their ancestors. These views of enlightened paganism have been reinforced in Christian times. The Roman Emperors for a time, and afterward in fuller measure the Popes, (as we have seen,) by their arbitrament often preserved the peace of the Old World and prevented the sacrifice of blood and treasure. But from time to time, and more fiercely when the influence of the head of Christendom lessened, the passions of men broke out, the lust for dominion asserted itself, and many parts of Europe became so many fields of Golgotha. In our own times the desire has spread and grown strong for peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes. The reason lies on the surface. Men and nations are more enlightened; the grievous burdens of military armaments is sorely felt, and in these days when, broadly speaking, the people are enthroned, their views find free and forcible expression in a worldwide press. The movement has been taken up by societies of thoughtful and learned men in many places. The Bureau International de la Paix records the fact that some ninety-four voluntary peace associations exist, of which some forty are in Europe and fifty-four in America. Several congresses have been held in Europe to enforce the same object, and in 1873 there was established at Ghent the Institu du Droit International, the declared objects of which are to put the rational law on a scientific footing, to discuss and clear up moot points, and to substitute a system of rules conformable to right for the blind chances of force and the lavish expenditure of human life.

In 1873 also the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations was formed, and it is to-day pursuing active propaganda under the name of the International Law Association, which it adopted in 1894. It also has published a report affirming the need of a system of international arbitration.

In 1888 a congress of Spanish and American jurists was held at Lisbon, at which it was resolved that it was indispensable that a tribunal of arbitration should be constituted with a view to avoiding the necessity of war between nations.

But more hopeful still—the movement has spread to legislative representative bodies. As far back as 1832 the Senate of Massachusetts, more candid than politic, declared that it was desirable to provide a peaceful means of reconciling international differences, and affirmed the expediency of establishing a court of nations.

In 1890 the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States adopted a concurrent resolution, requesting the President to make use of any occasion to enter into negotiations with other Governments, to the end that any difference or dispute which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency might be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means.

The British House of Commons in 1893 responded by passing unanimously a resolution expressive of the satisfaction it felt with the action of Congress, and of the hope that the Government of the Queen would lend its ready co-operation to give effect to it. President Cleveland officially communicated this last resolution to Congress, and expressed his gratification that the sentiments of two great and kindred nations were thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by recourse to honorable arbitration. The Parliaments of Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland, and the French Chamber of Deputies have followed suit.

Common Ground Needed.

It seemed eminently desirable that there should be some agency by which members of the great representative and legislative bodies of the world interested in this far-reaching question should meet on a common ground and discuss the basis for common action.

With this object there has recently been founded "The Permanent Parliamentary Committee in Favor of Arbitration and Peace," which is sometimes called, "The Inter-Parliamentary Union." This union has a permanent organization—its office is at Berne. Its members are not vain idealists. They are men of the world. They do not claim to be regenerators of mankind, nor do they promise the millennium, but they are doing honest and useful work in making straighter and less difficult the path of intelligent progress. Their first formal meeting was held in Paris in 1889 under the Presidency of the late M. Jules Simon; their second in 1890, in London, under the Presidency of Lord Herschel, ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; their third in 1891, at Rome, under the Presidency of Signor Bianchieri; their fourth in 1892, at Berne, under the Presidency of M. Droz; their fifth in 1894, at The Hague, under the Presidency of M. Rohnsen; their sixth in 1895, at Brussels, under the Presidency of M. Deschamps; and their seventh will, it is arranged, be held this year at Buda-Pesth. Speaking in this place I need only refer, in passing, to the remarkable Pan-American Congress held in your States in 1890, at the instance of the late Mr. Blaine, directed to the same peaceful object.

It is obvious, therefore, that the sentiment for peace and in favor of arbitration as the alternative for war, is growing apace. How has that sentiment told in the direction of national law? How far have they shaped their policy according to its methods? The answers to these questions are also hopeful and encouraging.

Experience has shown that, over a large area, international differences may honorably, practically, and usefully be settled by peaceful arbitrament. There have been since 1815 some sixty instances of effective international arbitration. To thirty-two of these the United States have been a party and Great Britain to some twenty of them. Therein many instances also of the introduction of arbitration clauses into treaties. Here again the United States appear in the van. Among the first of such treaties—if not the very first—is the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico. Since that date many treaties have followed this example. In the year 1873 Signor Mancini recommended that, in all treaties to which Italy was a party, such a clause should be introduced. Since the treaty of Washington such clauses have been constantly inserted in commercial, postal, and Consular conventions. They are to be found also in the delimitation treaties of Portugal with Great Britain and with the Congo Free State made in 1891. In 1895 the Belgian Senate, in a single day, approved of four treaties with similar clauses, namely, treaties concluded with Denmark, Greece, Norway, and Sweden.

There remains to be mentioned a class of treaties in which the principle of arbitration has obtained a still wider acceptance. The treaties of 1888 between Switzerland and San Salvador, of 1888 between Switzerland and Ecuador, of 1888 between Switzerland and the French Republic, and of 1894 between Spain and Honduras, respectively contain an agreement to refer all questions in difference, without exception, to arbitration. Belgium has similar treaties with Venezuela, with the Orange Free State, and with Hawaii.

These facts, dull as is the recital of them, are full of interest and hope for the future.

But are we thence to conclude that the millennium of peace has arrived, that the dove bearing the olive branch has returned to the ark, that the sure sign that the waters of international strife have permanently subsided?

I am not sanguine enough to lay this flattering unction to my soul. Unbridled ambition—thirst for wide dominion—pride of power still hold sway, although I believe with lessened force and in some sort under the restraint of the healthier opinion of the world.

Greater Calamities than War.

But further, friend as I am of peace, I would yet affirm that there may be even greater calamities than war—the dishonor of a nation, the triumph of an unrighteous cause, the perpetuation of hopeless and debasing tyranny:

War is honorable
In those who do their native rights maintain;
In those whose swords an iron barrier are
Between the lawless and the weak;
But is, in those who draw th' offensive blade
For added power or gain, sordid and despicable.

It behooves, then, all who are friends of peace and advocates of arbitration to recognize the difficulties of the question, to examine and meet these difficulties, and to discriminate between the cases in which friendly arbitration is, and in which it may not be, practically possible.

Pursuing this line of thought, the shortcomings of international law reveal themselves to us, and demonstrate the grave difficulties of the position.

The analogy between arbitration as to matters in difference between individuals and to matters in difference between nations carries us but a short way.

In private litigation the agreement to refer is either enforcement as a rule of court, or, where this is not so, the award gives to the successful litigant a substantive cause of action. In either case there is behind the arbitrator the power of the Judge to decree, and the power of the Executive to compel compliance with the behest of the arbitrator. There exist elaborate rules of court and provisions of the Legislature governing the practice of arbitrations. In fine, such arbitration is a mode of litigation by consent, governed by law, starting from familiar rules, and carrying the full sanction of judicial decision. International arbitration has none of these characteristics. It is a cardinal principle of the law of nations that each sovereign power, however politically weak, is internationally equal to any other power, however politically strong. There are no rules of international law relating to arbitration, and of the law itself there is no authoritative exponent nor any recognized authority for its enforcement.

But there are differences to which, even as between individuals, arbitration is inapplicable—subjects which find their counterpart in the affairs of nations. Men do not arbitrate where character is at stake, nor will any self-respecting nation readily arbitrate on questions touching its national independence or affecting its honor.

Again, a nation may agree to arbitrate and then repudiate its agreement. Who is to coerce it? Or, having gone to arbitration and been worsted, it may decline to be bound by the award. Who is to compel it?

These considerations seem to me to justify two conclusions: The first is that arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy, and the second that unless and until the great powers of the world, in league, bind themselves to coerce a recalcitrant member of the family of nations, we have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful States of the obligations of good faith and of justice. The scheme of such a combination has been advocated, but the signs of its accomplishment are absent. We have, as yet, no league of nations of the Amphictyonic type.

Force of Public Opinion.

Are we then to conclude that force is still the only power that rules the world? Must we then say that the sphere of arbitration is a narrow and contracted one?

By no means. The sanctions which restrain the wrongdoer—the breaker of public faith, the disturber of the peace of the world, are not weak, and year by year they wax stronger. They are the dread of war and the reprobation of mankind. Public opinion is a force which makes itself felt in every corner and cranny of the world, and its power is in some communities most utilized. In the public press and in the telegraph, it possesses agents by which its power is consecrated and speedily brought to bear where there is any public wrong to be exposed and reprobated. It year by year gathers strength as general enlightment extends its empire and a higher moral attitude is attained by mankind. It has no ships of war upon the seas or armies in the field, and yet great potentates tremble before it and humbly bow to its rule.

Again, trade and travel are great pacificators. The more nations know of one another, the more trade relations are established between them, the more good will and mutual interest grow up, and these are powerful agents working for peace.

But, although I have indicated certain classes of questions on which sovereign powers may be unwilling to arbitrate, I am glad to think, and I may at least say for myself, that a standing court of nations, to which any power may resort, with little cost and no risk, the temptation may be strong to put forward pretentious and unfounded claims, in support of which there may readily be found, in most countries, (can we except even Great Britain and the United States?) busybody jingoes only too ready to air their spurious and inflammatory patriotism.

Mediation the Remedy.

There is one influence which by the law of nations may be legitimately exercised by the powers in the interests of peace—I mean mediation.

The plenipotentiaries assembled at the Congress of Paris, 1856, recorded the following admirable sentiments in their twenty-third protocol: "The plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the names of their governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise, should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances may allow, to the good offices of a friendly power. The plenipotentiaries hope that the Governments not represented at the congress will unite in the sentiment which has inspired the wish recorded in the present protocol."

In the treaty which they concluded they embodied, but with a more limited application, the princip

ed by Henry Hitchcock of Missouri and unanimously carried.

The session of legal education, held at 8 o'clock this afternoon, was well attended. The first paper was by J. Randolph Tucker of Washington and Lee University on "The Best Training for the American Bar of the Future."

Prof. James Colby of Dartmouth College spoke on "The Collegiate Study of the Law." In the absence of George H. Emmott of Johns Hopkins University, who had prepared a paper on "Legal Education in England," the paper was read by Judge Gager of New-Haven.

At the conclusion of the reading of the papers, Chairman McClain stated that possibly Mr. Crackanthorpe of England, and a member of the English Council of Legal Education, who was present, might be induced to say a word. Mr. Crackanthorpe stated that he regretted that Prof. Emmott was not present, as he would have liked to make his personal acquaintance. He said that the English Council of Legal Education had done much to perfect a higher standing in the education of English lawyers. At present, he said, the University of London is only an examining body, but a movement has been set on foot which will doubtless result in London having a university of its own, with teachers. He looks forward to the time when the Council of Legal Education will become practically the Faculty in that university. In closing, he expressed his admiration for the excellent law schools existing in the United States, and said that England was far behind America in this respect.

Sir Frank Lockwood of England responded to calls for a few remarks in a very happy way. He complimented Prof. Emmott's paper. Relative to legal education, he said, in substance, that a heavy responsibility rests upon the Inns of court who have at their disposal large incomes which, he thought, should be devoted in larger part to the development of legal education. The wider that education may be extended the better it will be.

Attorney General Harmon also spoke, and favored a higher education for students applying for admission to the bar, to the end that the standard of excellence in the profession might be raised. Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, A. G. Fox of New-York, George Warrelle of Chicago, H. G. Ingersoll of Tennessee, Prof. Sharp of Baltimore, and others also took part in the debate.

A resolution was adopted providing that the section should recommend a certain standard to be followed by law schools, and that such school as failed to come up to the requirement so recommended should be discountenanced. The section, after electing Edward J. Phelps of Vermont Chairman, and Prof. George M. Sharp of Baltimore Secretary for the ensuing year, adjourned until 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The fact that Montague Crackanthorpe of England was to read a paper on "The Uses of Legal History" was sufficient to bring out a large crowd at the evening session, many of whom were ladies. Mr. Crackanthorpe was accorded a generous ovation when he was introduced by President Moorfield Storey of Boston at 8:05 o'clock. His address was frequently applauded.

In pointing out effect of laws upon social changes and of social changes upon the laws, the speaker said that the effective laws of a "country are only an expression of the national tone and temper for the time being. Legislation can never 'force the pace'; it must always lag behind, rather than precede the popular demand for it." As to the effect of law in English history he pointed out the way in which the Norman form of tenure, in which the vassal owed allegiance to the King instead of to his immediate lord, had an effect on the power of the Crown, and also how the blow at family entails during the War of the Roses affected society by giving the wealthy members of the middle classes a chance and encouraging the operations of commerce. Studying the growth of law meant, he held, studying history as well, and had a liberalizing tendency on the student who, though engaged in the practice of his profession, escaped being made its slave, and gave him an insight into the social and political life of the past as reflected in the mirror of the present.

In conclusion Mr. Crackanthorpe went at some length into the question of the value of legal history on the practical side of the lawyer's work. He cited several cases showing the effect knowledge of the older law had upon the procedure and final results, and closed with his plea for the uses of the study of legal history.

SAYS STRIKERS ABUSED HIM.

John Connolly's Complaint Against Three Slaughterhouse Men.

About forty of the slaughterers employed in Eastmans beef-packing place, at Fifty-ninth Street and the North River, went on strike on July 15, and the difficulty between them and their employers has not yet been adjusted. The men were well organized, and Mr. Eastman could get no competent men in the city. The strikers patroled the neighborhood of the abattoirs and persuaded men looking for work that it would be to their best interests to stay away.

Eight men arrived from Chicago on July 21, and representatives of the strikers met them and, after explaining the circumstances, offered to pay their fares back to Chicago. Seven of them accepted the offer. Joseph Connolly, thirty years old, who is now living at 872 Eleventh Avenue, said that he would not take a striker's place, but that he did not wish to return to Chicago. The strikers gave him $10 for his support while looking for work.

Connolly found himself penniless and early starving at the end of three weeks. When he applied to the strikers for further aid they said that a bargain was a bargain, and that they could not help him. Connolly, it is said, made threats against the strikers, and on Tuesday he went to work in the abattoirs.

Thomas Crow of 207 West Sixtieth Street and David Donovan and James Walsh of 249 West Sixty-first Street, a committee of the strikers, tried to prevent him from working. They used their fists and boots Wednesday, it is said, just as Connolly was leaving his boarding house after luncheon. Connolly was pretty badly treated. His head was cut, his eyes were blackened, and his lip was split. He only saved his life, his witnesses say, by brandishing a long and broad-bladed skinning knife. At the sight of the knife his assailants ran away.

Connolly complained to Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Police Court, and the three men were arrested on warrants. They were arraigned yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty. They admitted hitting and kicking Connolly, but said they only did so after he had threatened them with a knife. They denied that the trouble had any connection with the strike.

Henry Gallagher and James Wilson corroborated Connolly's story, and Magistrate Kudlich held the three men in $500 bail each for trial.

THE SCHNORRER CLUB OUTING.

The Morrisanians Go to Their Yearly Clambake at Roton Point.

The Schnorrer Club of Morrisania yesterday gave its fifteenth annual clambake and outing at Roton Point, Conn.

At 8:30 o'clock 700 members and guests wearing broad-brimmed straw hats and armed with bamboo canes formed in line in front of the clubhouse, Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and, headed by Koehler's Band, marched to the dock of the Daily Towing Line, at Lincoln Avenue and Harlem River, where they embarked on board the steamer Sirius.

There was music and other refreshments on board, and a clambake, together with fish, lobsters, and vegetables. There was no speechmaking.

Among those present were Henry C. Schroeder, the President; Count Schwannecke, Charles Haberstroh, ex-Alderman Moebus, Commissioner Louis F. Haffen, John Haffen, Jacob Seibold, John Hines, Theodore Young, Peter Doelger, Charles Doelger, Joseph Pickett, Frank York, Frederick Fisher, Charles Warner, Bernard Murry, Charles A. Stadler, Police Captain Walsh, Alderman Charles L. School, Gunther K. Ackerman, C. A. Schott, A. S. Van Norden, and D. J. Lippermann.

The Sirius left Roton Point, returning at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Detective Sergeant Adams Retired.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday retired Detective Sergeant Thomas F. Adams on a pension of $1,000 a year. He was permanently disabled by falling from a cable car.

The Commissioners designated THE NEW-YORK TIMES and The Morning Advertiser as the newspapers in which the list of nominations for offices to be voted for at the coming election shall be advertised.

A Victim of Warm Weather.

Policeman George Meehan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who was prostrated by the heat about ten days ago at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Avenue C, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He was twenty-six years old.

MILLER-PLATT FIGHT ON

SPLIT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT HERKIMER.

The Machine Organizes the Meeting by the Votes of Uncontested Delegates and the Opposition Bolts—Two Candidates for Congress Nominated—A Fight to Secure Recognition on the Official Ballot May Be Made in the Courts.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District nominated two candidates for Congress to-day after holding one stormy and two harmonious conventions. The stormy one was when the Miller and Platt factions met. The harmonious gatherings were held separately, one by each faction.

The trouble began when the regularly called convention assembled in the Court House. C. S. Symonds, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, called the convention to order. In his remarks he said that the committee wished that every delegate, whether regular or contested, should be heard. He then, acting under instructions of the committee, named Thomas Wheeler of Utica for temporary Chairman, and J. E. Lewis and Hugh E. Thomas for Secretaries.

E. A. Brown moved as an amendment that S. T. Russell of Ilion be selected as temporary Chairman and John E. Mason and George T. Wooden, Jr., as Secretaries.

Symonds ordered a roll call of the delegates from the list prepared by the committee before the contests had been heard, and declared Mr. Wheeler elected Chairman.

Mr. Brown stated that, having been read out of the convention, the anti-Sherman delegates would withdraw and organize a convention of their own. Brown again put his motion that Russell should be Chairman.

At this time there was great cheering and confusion in the hall. When order had been restored Mr. Wheeler stated that all parties interested in the convention should be fairly treated. On motion of John G. Batcheider of Utica, a Committee on Contested Seats was then appointed, and the convention took a recess for one hour.

When the delegates and the Sherman supporters had left the hall the contesting delegations from Herkimer County and the Third Oneida County Districts proceeded to business. After the meeting was permanently organized S. G. Heacock of Ilion and Joseph D. Sayles of Rome were placed in nomination for Congress. Heacock received the 12 votes of Herkimer, and Sayles the 10 of the Third Oneida District. Heacock's nomination was then made unanimous. A Congressional Committee was also elected.

There were twenty-two delegates in the bolting convention, a bare majority.

Meantime the Committee on Contested Seats named by Chairman Wheeler sat for an hour. No contestants appeared before it, as they were all in the convention which nominated Mr. Heacock.

When the regulars, or Platt delegates, met Prof. Oren Root of Hamilton College made a vigorous speech placing the name of James S. Sherman before the convention for Congress. No other name was presented, and Mr. Sherman received the unanimous vote of the delegates present.

There probably now will be a struggle before the courts for recognition on the official ballot, and the contest will be carried on with bitterness till election day.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS TO-NIGHT.

Mr. Platt Will Have Over One Hundred Delegates at Saratoga.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions, for the election of delegates to the Saratoga Convention, will be held in all the districts of this city to-night, and when the work is done it will be found that Mr. Platt has several more than 100 delegates from this county in his vest pocket.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee was busy last night, at the headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, fixing up the preliminary lists for the various conventions. This work has usually been done by the Secretary of the County Committee, Mr. Manchester, but this has resulted in criticism on Mr. Lauterbach, so the Committee on Organization undertook to assist Mr. Manchester. The result of their labor will not be found to benefit the anti-Platt men.

In the Twenty-sixth District, which is anti-Platt, on the face of the returns three election districts were recently reorganized, with the consent of John Little, the anti-Platt leader of the district. It is now claimed by the Platt men that at the primaries Mr. Little wholly disregarded the reorganization and held the primaries in these three election districts under the old enrollment.

On this account it is claimed that the voters in the election districts have disfranchised themselves, and that this will give the Assembly district to the Platt men. There is likely to be a lively time at the convention there to-night. There will be rows in other districts. The Platt men claim that they will be able to carry the First Assembly District, although the Healy brothers have been claiming that it is safe for the opposition. The Thirteenth District was also supposed to be anti-Platt, but there will be a lively convention in this district.

There is a row among the Platt leaders in the Fourteenth Assembly District which will be carried into the district convention. C. C. Wisseman and George M. Hass wanted to give the anti-Platt people representation among the delegates to Saratoga, but F. J. Drummond, the Platt leader, would not allow it, and as a consequence Wisseman and Hass have resigned as members of the County Committee. They will try to carry the convention to-night through a combination with the anti-Platt men. Gen. Collis is interested in this fight. Contests are also expected at the conventions in the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts.

The Congressional Conventions will be held Sept. 3. John Murray Mitchell is slated for nomination in the Eighth Congressional District, R. C. Shannon in the Thirteenth, Lemuel Ely Quigg in the Fourteenth, and Philip B. Low in the Fifteenth. There is a contest for the nomination in the Sixteenth between Congressman Fairchild and Park Commissioner McMillan. Timothy J. Campbell is trying to secure a Republican indorsement in the Ninth District, and there is talk of M. M. Mulhall, a labor Republican, for the nomination in the Twelfth District.

FOR WILBER AND MATTICE.

The Otsego Republicans Instruct Their Delegates.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Otsego Republican County Convention, to elect delegates to the State, Congressional, and Judicial Conventions, was held here to-day. The delegates to the State Convention are Burr Mattice, Andrew Davidson, Nathan Briggs, D. F. Wilber, E. R. Gregory, S. W. Barnum, Lynn J. Arnold, and E. R. Ford. They go unpledged.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Schenectady next Monday, are instructed for D. F. Wilber, the present Representative of the district. The delegates are J. Lee Tucker, George I. Wilber, S. Wilson Cheney, A. L. Kellogg, W. E. Danter, C. B. Gorham, N. P. Willis, Chester Gurney, L. M. Cowles, A. S. Gray, and H. C. Brockway.

The delegate to the Judicial Convention, to be held at Binghamton Sept. 1, is Andrew Davidson; alternate, O. W. Miller. They were instructed for Judge Burr Mattice. Resolutions indorsing the platform and nominees of the St. Louis Convention were adopted.

MORTON WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Refuses to be Considered as a Candidate for Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—It has been gossiped about the Capitol for some time that the Republican State Convention eventually would nominate the old ticket—Morton and Saxton—in the interests of party success and harmony.

This talk recently became so strong that Gov. Morton has discussed with his friends regarding it and has expressed more strongly than ever before that he will not stand for a renomination.

He says that both his business and personal interests demand his attention, and especially is this so regarding his business since the death of his former partner.

Rensselaer for Black.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The offer of the Republicans of Rensselaer County to provide band music for the Republican State Convention at Saratoga has been accepted by the State Committee, and seventy-five musicians will be provided for the occasion. A special train of fifteen cars from this city will leave Tuesday morning and convey Rannsselaer County Republicans, who will attend the convention to support the candidacy of Congressman Frank S. Black for the nomination for Governor. A parade will be made on reaching Saratoga.

E. C. Baker for Assembly.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Clinton County Republican Convention to-day nominated E. C. Baker for member of Assembly, and chose the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: George Clahoon, J. P. O'Brien, W. J. McCaffrey, S. E. Wolcott, J. J. Robinson, and W. S. Phillips.

Hiscock for the Supreme Court.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Justice Frank H. Hiscock was to-day unanimously nominated for Supreme Court Justice by the Republican Convention for the Fifth Judicial District.

PEEPING TOM DUCKED BY GIRLS.

Then He Was Horsewhipped by an Indignant Employer.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Five young women were caught in a rather embarrassing position near Old Bridge yesterday afternoon. They proved equal to the occasion, and the man who embarrassed them wishes he hadn't.

The young women were Martha Robbins, Agnes Thayer, and Sadie Hackett, daughters of farmers living in the vicinity, and Madge and Jennie Hackett, two sisters, who live in New-York and are stopping with relatives in the country for the Summer. The five went swimming in Manalapan Creek near Old Bridge yesterday afternoon. The city girls had bathing suits, but the farmers' daughters had none.

They were having a good time in the water when they heard a noise in a clump of bushes beside which they had disrobed, and, investigating, found Samuel Budlong, a young farm hand employed by Farmer Hickman, watching them. The three farmers' daughters retreated to the water, and all five joined in begging the man to go away. Instead he came from his place of concealment and began to taunt them.

The Hackett girls planned retribution and carried it into effect. They executed a flank movement, and while Budlong was chaffing the girls in the water the Hackett sisters sprang upon him from the rear. There was a struggle, but the three girls in the water saw the plan and rushed out to aid the sisters.

The five girls soon had the young fellow in the water, and from their accounts of what happened he must have wished he had never been anywhere within a hundred miles of Old Bridge. The girls say they pounded their victim, all five at once. They soused him under water until he strangled, and then they pounded him some more. The pounding relieved the strangling, and when he caught his breath they sent him below again to take a few more mouthfuls of water.

Budlong begged for mercy, and when the girls thought they had him about exhausted they allowed him to go. When he reached the bank he took to his heels. The girls dressed, hurried home, and told what had happened.

Word was sent at once to Farmer Hickman. He went to Budlong's room and found the young man finishing a change of attire. His water-soaked garments lay on the floor. His face was scratched and his eyes were red where the girls had struck him. Hickman told Budlong to pack up his effects and get out. Then the farmer went down stairs and procured a whip. When Budlong started to leave the house his late employer was waiting for him.

The whip caught Budlong across the back and he started to run. So did the farmer. For a hundred yards it was a close race. The farmer kept right behind the young man, and at every few steps the whip was brought down on some part of Budlong's person. Mr. Hickman's wind gave out after a while, and he had to desist, but the last he saw of Budlong he was disappearing in the distance, still on the run

ONLY A BIT OF TUSK LOST.

Miss Murphy Not in Need of a Dentist's Attention.

Director John W. Smith was testy and sarcastic yesterday because of a report that the hippopotamus, Miss Murphy, needed a dentist.

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed, vigorously; "it's only a yarn. I never saw so much made out of a circumstance that is not extraordinary.

"Here's what they built their story on. 'Ed' Murray, who attends to the 'hips,' was sweeping out their den yesterday, and something rattled. It was a piece of tusk an inch long and badly decayed. We found out that it came from Murphy's mouth. There she is now, as fat as a hog and fast asleep, and she's taken all the provender that has been given to her, and never lost a wink of sleep.

"She's no chicken, is Murphy, and she's older here than she would be if she'd passed her life on an African river. She's a grandmother and over fourteen years old.

"Now, the tusks of these great beasts are of no use to them in captivity. In their wild life I believe they use them to pull up big water plants and for fighting and defense. Their tusks decay in confinement, and, were they to lose them all, it wouldn't matter, I guess, so long as the molars were all right.

"See Caliph there, asleep, and grunting and bigger than a whale. He's all right, yet he lost a whole tusk through decay four years ago.

"'Dentist! For Murphy!' Why, man, what are you talking about? Nice, sweet little patient to treat! Know what she weighs? Why, 4,300 pounds, and she's got a nice temper when she's waked up. Chloroform! That would be a picnic, indeed. I do wonder where such ideas are hatched.

"No, we're not going to chloroform Murphy to fix her teeth or call in or consult any dentist, and no dentist or any other fool has called with a plan for looking after her teeth. She don't need any treatment. She's never suffered and isn't going to. The only trouble is she's not as young as she used to be, and her teeth are decayed. But she's not going to have her teeth buzz-sawed or filled with gold or replaced with artificial ones. You can do it, they say, with dogs and horses, but not with these animals. Dentist, eh? Well, if that don't beat all."

Keeper Edward Murray, who cares for the hippopotami, in showing Miss Murphy and her huge mate Caliph basking in the sun and snoring, said that he did not know much about their teeth except that they decayed, but he did know that each of the animals had its ordinary appetite and had not appeared to suffer in any way.

Illinois Nationalist Ticket.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 20.—The Nationalist State Convention this afternoon named the following ticket: Governor—Isaac W. Higgs, Chicago; United States Senator—Daniel R. Sheet, Peoria; Secretary of State—L. G. Spencer, Chicago; Auditor—J. A. Hooper, Ipava; State Treasurer—John A. L. Scott, Orchardville; Attorney General—G. A. Gordon, Campbellville. Three women were named for State University Trustees. C. E. Bently, candidate for President, spoke.

Prohibition State Ticket Named.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Prohibition State Convention wound up its work this forenoon by the nomination of the following ticket: For Governor—William W. Smith of Poughkeepsie; for Lieutenant Governor—Dr. C. E. Ladtner of New-York; for Judge of the Court of Appeals—Darius Root of North Tonawanda.

Do You Feel Depressed?
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain-workers.

Russian Belts

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have just received a choice selection of Russian silver belts, buckles and dress buttons.

Tiffany & Co.
Union Square
New York

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Patriotism in Song.

The public is singing "America" a good deal these days. Do you know what that means? It means hope for those who believe in sound money, good government, unsullied National honor. The more America the less Bryan.

The patriotic people of America are voicing their sentiments in song. They see in Bryan and those who put him in the field enemies of the country—worse enemies than those who nearly forty years ago undertook to destroy the Union. The United States might have been divided without making either part despicable; but what if Bryan and his outfit should get possession of the Government, and do what they propose to do? No wonder patriotic men and women sing "America" when they contemplate the possibility of Bryan's triumphing in November. Nobody would feel like singing "America" if Bryan should be elected President. Somebody would write us a new National song, and we would sing it in a minor key.

That is the feeling among the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the country, who, believing that National honor is the cornerstone of National greatness, view with alarm a movement the success of which would make their country despised throughout the world.

I chanced a few days ago to be in the Seidl music pavilion, at Brighton just as a concert was being brought to a close which had been arranged for the entertainment of a lot of children from New-York and Brooklyn institutions. Seidl took his place before his orchestra, everybody in the hall stood up, and, the band playing the accompaniment and the people singing, we had "America" for the last number on the programme.

There were about 1,000 boys and girls present, and 200 or 300 grown-up persons. Everybody sang, and, as I looked about the hall, I could see many a man and woman who seemed to me to be aglow with the patriotic sentiment of the grand old anthem.

Just as the last words were sung, a man of about sixty, who stood next me, stuck out his hand.

"You're a stranger to me," said he, "but I can tell by the look of your eye that you are all right. I want to shake hands with somebody. I tell you that made me feel good. Just like old times. Takes me back to a Sunday in '61. We'd had bad news from the South just the night before. We all went to church feeling pretty blue.

"Our minister was about thirty years old, as fine a fellow as ever stood behind a pulpit, and you'll say so when I've told you my story. He preached a mighty good sermon that morning, a sermon on patriotism. I don't remember what he said, but I know he made my blood tingle. After the sermon he made a short prayer, as usual, and then we sang 'America.' Oh, it was grand. I remember how our minister sang with all his heart, and I know I sang with all my heart, too.

"The next thing in order was the benediction, but the benediction did not come right away. Our minister announced that he wished to make a little statement to the congregation.

"'My dear friends,' said he, 'I am going to the front. I ask your pardon, if I seem to give up my pulpit without the formalities customary in the case of the severance of the relations between pastor and people. But this is a time when one cannot stand on ceremony. My country calls me to take up arms, and I shall obey the call. Do you approve my course?'

"The answer was a round of cheers, followed by a scene of wild, grand enthusiasm.

"When quiet had been restored, one of the Deacons asked our minister if he was going to the front as a chaplain.

"'Chaplain!' he exclaimed, contemptuously. 'No, Sir. I'm going to shoulder a musket. I shall pray as I fight, but I want to fight as well as pray. Let the old men serve as chaplains. I'm young and strong. I want a place in the ranks.

"'And now, who's going with me? Are there twenty men in his congregation who will go to the front with me?'

"Yes, there were twenty, and a few over, and, thank God, I was one of the lot. And I'm ready to go again, old's I am. Our minister would go, too, if he was alive, but we buried him, poor fellow, right after his first battle. I know just what he would say, though, if he was alive.

"He would say, as I say, that repudiation is worse than secession. Secession might have gone through and left two honorable peoples, but if repudiation should go through, we should be disgraced the wide world over. Who would wish to be known as a citizen of a country that had repudiated its debts? Who would continue to love a flag that was the ensign of a dishonest, disreputable people?

"I suppose this question whether we shall pay our debts in full or repudiate half of them must be determined at the ballot boxes next November, but it seems strange that such a question involving the highest and weightiest question that ever was submitted to a great nation, should have to wait so long for its answer.

"What is a repudiationist but a thief! A repudiationist is one who declines to pay what he owes. He takes advantage of his physical prowess, his relation to a law of exemption, or some other circumstance, and withholds payment which he knows the debtor cannot force. What he does is in the same category with what the thief does. I don't care where you meet the repudiationist, he is the most contemptible creature in the world. He has obtained money because somebody has believed him to be an honorable man. For the sake of a few dollars he throws honor to the dogs.

"I want nothing to do with a repudiationist. I want no part nor lot in a nation that deliberately announces to the world that it will not pay its honest debts. It makes my blood boil to think that we are compelled to stand before the world for months, uncertain whether on election day we shall declare our purpose to maintain our National honor or to proclaim ourselves repudiationists and thieves.

"It's a nice thing for an old soldier to contemplate, isn't it? I wish there was a way of fighting it out right off, instead of dawdling round here for months, waiting for election day.

"But, I tell you, my friend, it's a relief to sing 'America' while we're waiting. Somehow, too, it gives a fellow encouragement. When I look about and see men and women, with tears in their eyes, singing

God bless our native land,
Firm may she ever stand,

I take hope. I say to myself that the people understand the situation, and will vote right. No man can sing 'America' and then vote for repudiation and National dishonor. Nobody can sing, 'God bless our native land,' if next November he means to do that for which all patriotic men will curse him." WAGE EARNER.

Discusses Plans of the Campaign.

The Democratic Honest Money League met at its rooms, 13 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night, behind closed doors. Major John Byrne presided. The members discussed methods to be pursued in the campaign. The discussion was informal, and it was decided that the most effective way to fight the silver advocates was by a liberal distribution of literature. It was also decided to secure a corps of speakers to stump the city and State.

No More Meetings at Present.

The Women's Bryan and Sewall Club met at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street yesterday, and, without doing any business, decided to hold no more meetings until October next.

BREAK IN SILVER FORCES

NO HARMONY AMONG THE FACTIONS IN THE FAR WEST.

The Democrats, Free-Coinage Republicans, and Populists Cannot Agree, and There Is a Disposition on the Part of Each to Go Alone—Senator Dubois Alarmed at the Outlook—Jones Receiving Only Nominal Assistance from Butler.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Rumors were circulated this afternoon around the old Wormley Hotel, which, after many years of prosperity, has fallen into desuetude and is now simply used as headquarters for the Populists, silverites, and the branch Democrats, that there was a bad break in the silver forces in the West.

It was stated that Senator Dubois was surprised to find that the silver Democrats of Idaho were not prepared to enlist under his banner. Dire prophecies of disaster were disseminated by those who pass interchangeably to and fro among the three impecunious free-silver headquarters, and the silver Democratic Government clerks (working after office hours without compensation in each of the tripartite committee rooms in sending out documents) were expected to unite in denunciation of the action of the free-silver Democrats of Idaho.

But Mr. Dubois received little encouragement from any quarter. His is not a case calling for sympathy. Very shortly after his admission to the Senate, Mr. Dubois posed as the self-elected leader of the young Republican Party in that body. He argued in favor of the deposition of old "fossils" like Sherman and Morrill and Hoar, and for the substitution of younger blood in the committee leaderships. It was the agitation he and others acting with him started which resulted in the reorganization of the Senate Committees, with the silver men holding the balance of power in the most important committee, that of Finance.

Mr. Dubois's upward career has apparently stopped at that point. Though no one here expects anything but a silver result out of Idaho, where, according to general belief, a yellow dog would hardly be unacceptable if he should manifest his preference for free coinage, Mr. Dubois's elaborate pose as the silver statue straddling all parties in Idaho has been upset, and he is left apparently barren of influence in the Democratic-Populistic counsels. So far as his influence over the conduct of the National campaign is concerned, he seems today as destitute of power as Teller himself. No comparison could be stronger.

The Colorado Senator was spoken of by his friends both at Chicago and St. Louis as the only man who could unite all parties in favor of free silver. His name was only mentioned by way of nomination once in either convention, and then it was hissed. The genesis of his boom was fitly described as being like that of a tadpole—"biggest when first born."

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, according to all present appearances, will continue to conduct the Democratic-Populistic campaign with nominal assistance from Mr. Butler of North Carolina, but the Republican silverites of the West will be left out in the cold. Their States, it is asserted, can be carried for silver without their assistance, and their advice does not seem to be desired especially.

The free-silver bolting Republicans naturally do not like this condition of affairs, but, according to present indications, they can do nothing to break and establish their medicine, unless they choose to put up independent free-silver Presidential Electors, pledged to Teller or some other Republican silverite. This would greatly add to the complications already in sight, and might increase the possibility of the election of the next President being thrown into the House of Representatives.

Chairman Butler of the Populist Committee continues to give out most hopeful prognostications as to the result, and speaks of the fight as already won. He relies much on the combined aid of the labor organizations, and with this object in view has placed Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor at the head of the Chicago branch of the Populist Campaign Committee, with Breidenthal of Kansas and Washburn of Massachusetts to assist him. There will be an attempt to make the campaign on a free-silver non-partisan basis, in the Western States especially, by bringing about a union of the free-silver and bimetallic clubs established throughout the country. A convention of these clubs is to be called to meet in Chicago Sept. 21.

One of the significant features of the day was a long conference between Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The inference drawn from this meeting is that Secretary Smith is to go into the campaign and out of the Cabinet.

Secretary Carlisle's return from Gray Gables is awaited with interest, as being the probable precursor of some official statement on the part of the Administration.

CONNECTICUT BRYANITES ORGANIZE.

The Meeting at New-Haven Not Well Attended.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 20.—The conference of silver Democrats met this morning. There were about 100 gentlemen present, this city furnishing the greater number of delegates. Litchfield County was not represented, and Tolland County sent but two delegates.

Resolutions were passed condemning former trusted party officials, who, while openly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, refuse to indorse either the Chicago platform or nominees; indorsing in unqualified terms the Chicago platform and nominees; declaring that the attempt being made to coerce workingmen's merits the disfranchisement of all who so violate the laws of republican institutions, and concluding as follows:

That this conference organize itself into a permanent organization to be known as the Bryan and Sewall Democratic Club of Connecticut, and that the permanent officers of this conference be the officers of this club, and together with the Finance Committee, constitute the Executive Committee who are vested with full power to appoint a provisional State Central Committee of one member from each Senatorial district, with authority to carry on the work usually committed to the Democratic State Central Committee, until the meeting of the Democratic State Convention Sept. 16.

Mayor Coughlin of Bridgeport was permanent Chairman of the meeting and T. J. Crowley of Meriden Secretary.

NEITHER CANDIDATE INDORSED.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn Defers Action.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn met last night in its rooms, at 44 Court Street, for the purpose of preparing the way for the club to take action as to the indorsement of Presidential candidates. The club was at one time one of the most influential clubs in Brooklyn, and had among its members ex-Mayors Alfred C. Chapin and David A. Boody.

In 1893 the club broke away from its old methods, and indorsed Charles A. Schieren for Mayor. It was only after a most severe fight that this action was taken, and it was the liveliest meeting that ever took place in the club.

At the present time the members are divided as between gold and silver, but from the last action taken by the club the gold men are in the majority. But under the constitution it is necessary for a two-thirds vote to indorse any candidate. The silver men claim that the club cannot muster a two-thirds vote to indorse McKinley, and the gold men declare that the Bryanites are so scarce that they cannot secure the club's indorsement for their favorite candidate.

A resolution was offered last night repudiating the Chicago platform, but was withdrawn, by the advice of the Chairman, Ernest Keller. It was finally decided to recommend to the club that it meet on Sept. 8, when a resolution will be presented calling for a meeting of the club, to be held on Sept. 14, to take action toward the indorsement of Presidential candidates.

In the meantime the Indianapolis Convention will have been held, and the club will then be in a position to act intelligently in the matter. It is the general belief that, under the two-thirds rule, the club will not be able to indorse any candidate.

The President of the club, William Pitt Ferguson, was one of the Vice Presidents at Tuesday night's big meeting at Madison Square Garden.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Is Registered Day and Night

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquillizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

RENOUNCES THE CHICAGO TICKET.

What G. P. Webster, Formerly with Tammany, Says of the Issues.

George P. Webster, who has served four sessions in the Legislature as a Tammany Hall Democrat, said yesterday that he entirely disapproved of the Chicago platform and the candidate nominated in agreement with it.

"I believe," said Mr. Webster, "that the election of Mr. Bryan as President of the United States would lead to anarchy and revolution. It is nothing more or less than plain dishonesty that is meant by the project to reduce the standard by which debts have been contracted and by which every man, from day laborer to merchant, expects to have his money measured when it is paid to him by his creditors.

"Furthermore, I do not believe that a majority of the members of Tammany Hall are in favor of repudiation. I think that the crisis which now confronts us is greater than any which has appeared since the civil war. In some respects it might be described as involving an even larger issue than that great struggle did. At the worst, the Confederates would have established a second Government, but if the present forces of disorder were to prevail in securing a majority of the Electoral College, we would end in having no Government at all with all the loosened passions and social disorder which would naturally follow."

Mr. Webster mentioned that he was a member of the war Legislature of Kentucky when he accepted a commission from President Lincoln as Captain and served through the civil war. He also said that one of the most remarkable signs of the times was the fact that Gen. J. Frank Pardgon, formerly in the Confederate Army, a native of Louisiana, and a strict party Democrat all his life, is working hard for McKinley and Hobart at Stoney Creek, Conn., where he now resides.

JONES IN CHICAGO.

Declares He Is on Excellent Terms with Gov. Altgeld.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Chairman Jones, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, and Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, members of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, arrived this morning to begin the campaign work for Bryan and Sewall from the Chicago headquarters, which will be established in the Auditorium Annex.

When interviewed, Senator Jones quickly and vigorously disposed of several newspaper stories, classing them all as falsehoods. He said:

"I made the discovery that the Chicago newspapers under favorable circumstances can print falsenoods. They have developed a row between Gov. Altgeld and myself which never had any foundation in truth. The relations between the Governor and myself have been pleasant all along, and are now. Gov. Stone will not run the campaign from these headquarters. He doubtless will be here frequently between now and election day, as he is a member of the committee, but I expect to run the campaign here and in Washington.

"We will begin operations at once on a scale broad enough for the occasion, and will add to our headquarters space as required. A branch of the Washington literary bureau will be established here. Our ticket will be elected beyond a doubt. Mr. Bryan's New-York speech had a most excellent effect on the East. It started the people thinking and studying, and as a result we are making great gains in the East."

DANFORTH VISITS HILL.

Said to be the Bearer of a Message from Mr. Bryan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Former State Treasurer Elliott F. Danforth, who presided at the Bryan ratification meeting in Madison Square Garden last week, was among the callers upon Senator David B. Hill this afternoon.

It is currently reported that Mr. Danforth came from Upper Red Hook with important messages for Senator Hill from William J. Bryan, the Democratic Presidential candidate. Mr. Danforth declined to be interviewed. He had a long conference with Senator Hill, but refused to state the substance of the conversation. Senator Hill also refused to talk.

It is reported that Mr. Danforth's friends are urging him to stand for the Democratic nomination for Governor by the Buffalo Convention. Mr. Danforth states in positive terms that he is not a candidate for Governor, and that early in the canvass he pledged himself to John B. Stanchfield, who comes from his section of the State. Mr. Danforth says that his entire judicial district, the Sixth, will be solid for Stanchfield.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COURSE OUTLINED.

The Money Plank of the State Platform Will Be Reiterated.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The programme for the State Sound-Money Democratic Convention here next Tuesday was decided upon this afternoon at a conference of prominent gold Democrats.

The situation was generally discussed, and it was agreed that a permanent Chairman shall be appointed immediately after the opening of the convention, a temporary organization being deemed unnecessary.

Two delegates from each Congressional district and two for each of the Congressmen at Large will be selected to attend the National Democratic Convention in Indianapolis, Sept. 2. The convention will also select Presidential Electors at Large.

The platform will be short, and probably will be a reiteration of the sound-money plank of the Democratic State Convention.

NO FUSION IN TEXAS.

Democrats Refuse to Concede Electors to the Populists.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 20.—The State Democratic Convention has nominated the following ticket: Governor, C. A. Culberson; Lieutenant Governor, G. T. Gester; Attorney General, M. H. Crane; Controller, R. W. Finley; Treasurer, W. B. Wortham; Land Commissioner, A. J. Baker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Carlisle. The platform adopted ratifies the acts of the Chicago Convention.

The convention declined the Populist request for a division of Electors on any terms for President or Vice President. It empowered the incoming Executive Committee to later on give the public its reasons for so doing.

Maryland Will Send Delegates.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—A conference of sound-money Democrats was held to-day at the office of ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner, at which it was decided to issue a call for a mass meeting of the sound-money Democrats of Maryland, for the purpose of

ed by Henry Hitchcock of Missouri and unanimously carried.

The session of legal education, held at 8 o'clock this afternoon, was well attended. The first paper was by J. Randolph Tucker of Washington and Lee University on "The Best Training for the American Bar of the Future."

Prof. James Colby of Dartmouth College spoke on "The Collegiate Study of the Law." In the absence of George H. Emmott of Johns Hopkins University, who had prepared a paper on "Legal Education in England," the paper was read by Judge Gager of New-Haven.

At the conclusion of the reading of the papers, Chairman McClain stated that possibly Mr. Crackanthorpe of England, and a member of the English Council of Legal Education, who was present, might be induced to say a word. Mr. Crackanthorpe stated that he regretted that Prof. Emmott was not present, as he would have liked to make his personal acquaintance. He said that the English Council of Legal Education had done much to perfect a higher standing in the education of English lawyers. At present, he said, the University of London is only an examining body, but a movement has been set on foot which will doubtless result in London having a university of its own, with teachers. He looks forward to the time when the Council of Legal Education will become practically the Faculty in that university. In closing, he expressed his admiration for the excellent law schools existing in the United States, and said that England was far behind America in this respect.

Sir Frank Lockwood of England responded to calls for a few remarks in a very happy way. He complimented Prof. Emmott's paper. Relative to legal education, he said, in substance, that a heavy responsibility rests upon the sons of court who have at their disposal large incomes which, he thought, should be devoted in larger part to the development of legal education. The wider that education may be extended the better it will be.

Attorney General Harmon also spoke, and favored a higher education for students applying for admission to the bar, to the end that the standard of excellence in the profession might be raised. Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, A. G. Fox of New-York, George Warrelle of Chicago, H. G. Ingersoll of Tennessee, Prof. Sharp of Baltimore, and others also took part in the debate.

A resolution was adopted providing that the section should recommend a certain standard to be followed by law schools, and that such school as failed to come up to the requirement so recommended should be discountenanced. The section, after electing Edward J. Phelps of Vermont Chairman, and Prof. George M. Sharp of Baltimore Secretary for the ensuing year, adjourned until 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The fact that Montague Crackanthorpe of England was to read a paper on "The Uses of Legal History" was sufficient to bring out a large crowd at the evening session, many of whom were ladies. Mr. Crackanthorpe was accorded a generous ovation when he was introduced by President Moorfield Storey of Boston at 8:05 o'clock. His address was frequently applauded.

In pointing out effect of laws upon social changes and of social changes upon the laws, the speaker said that the effective laws of a country are only an expression of the national tone and temper for the time being. Legislation can never 'force the pace'; it must always lag behind, rather than precede the popular demand for it." As to the effect of law in English history he pointed out the way in which the Norman form of tenure, in which the vassal owed allegiance to the king instead of to his immediate lord, had an effect on the power of the Crown, and also how the blow at family entails during the War of the Roses affected society by giving the wealthy members of the middle classes a chance and encouraging the operations of commerce. Studying the growth of law meant, he held, studying history as well, and had a liberalizing tendency on the student who, though engaged in the practice of his profession, escaped being made its slave, and gave him an insight into the social and political life of the past as reflected in the mirror of the present.

In conclusion Mr. Crackanthorpe went at some length into the question of the value of legal history on the practical side of the lawyer's work. He cited several cases showing the effect knowledge of the older law had upon the procedure and final results, and closed with his plea for the uses of the study of legal history.

SAYS STRIKERS ABUSED HIM.

John Connolly's Complaint Against Three Slaughterhouse Men.

About forty of the slaughterers employed in Eastmans beef-packing place, at Fifty-ninth Street and the North River, went on strike on July 15, and the difficulty between them and their employers has not yet been adjusted. The men were well organized, and Mr. Eastman could get no competent men in the city. The strikers patroled the neighborhood of the abattoirs and persuaded men looking for work that it would be to their best interests to stay away.

Eight men arrived from Chicago on July 21, and representatives of the strikers met them and, after explaining the circumstances, offered to pay their fares back to Chicago. Seven of them accepted the offer. Joseph Connolly, thirty years old, who is now living at 872 Eleventh Avenue, said that he would not take a striker's place, but that he did not wish to return to Chicago. The strikers gave him $10 for his support while looking for work.

Connolly found himself penniless and early starving at the end of three weeks. When he applied to the strikers for further aid they said that his bargain was a bargain, and that they could not help him. Connolly, it is said, made threats against the strikers, and on Tuesday he went to work in the abattoirs.

Thomas Crow of 207 West Sixtieth Street and David Donovan and James Walsh of 249 West Sixty-first Street, a committee of the strikers, tried to prevent him from working. They used their fists and boots Wednesday, it is said, just as Connolly was leaving his boarding house after luncheon. Connolly was pretty badly treated. His head was cut, his eyes were blackened, and his lip was split. He only saved his life, his witnesses say, by brandishing a long and broad-bladed skinning knife. At the sight of the knife his assailants ran away.

Connolly complained to Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Police Court, and the three men were arrested on warrants. They were arraigned yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty. They admitted hitting and kicking Connolly, but said they only did so after he had threatened them with a knife. They denied that the trouble had any connection with the strike.

Henry Gallagher and James Wilson corroborated Connolly's story, and Magistrate Kudlich held the three men in $500 bail each for trial.

THE SCHNORRER CLUB OUTING.

The Morrisanians Go to Their Yearly Clambake at Roton Point.

The Schnorrer Club of Morrisania yesterday gave its fifteenth annual clambake and outing at Roton Point, Conn.

At 8:30 o'clock 700 members and guests wearing broad-brimmed straw hats and armed with bamboo canes formed in line in front of the clubhouse, Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and, headed by Koehler's Band, marched to the dock of the Daily Towing Line, at Lincoln Avenue and Harlem River, where they embarked on board the steamer Sirius.

There was music and other refreshments on board, and a clambake, together with fish, lobsters, and vegetables. There was no speechmaking.

Among those present were Henry C. Schroeder, the President; Count Schwanenecke, Charles Haberstroh, ex-Alderman Moebus, Commissioner Louis F. Haffen, John Haffen, Jacob Seabold, John Hines, Theodore Young, Peter Doelger, Charles Doelger, Joseph Pickett, Frank York, Frederick Fisher, Charles Warner, Bernard Murry, Charles A. Stadler, Police Captain Walsh, Alderman Charles L. School, Gunther K. Ackerman, C. A. Schott, A. S. Van Norden, and D. J. Lippermann.

The Sirius left Roton Point, returning at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Detective Sergeant Adams Retired.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday retired Detective Sergeant Thomas F. Adams on a pension of $1,000 a year. He was permanently disabled by falling from a cable car.

The Commissioners designated THE NEW-YORK TIMES and The Morning Advertiser as the newspapers in which the list of nominations for offices to be voted for at the coming election shall be advertised.

A Victim of Warm Weather.

Policeman George Meehan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who was prostrated by the heat about ten days ago at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Avenue C, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He was twenty-six years old.

MILLER-PLATT FIGHT ON

SPLIT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT HERKIMER.

The Machine Organizes the Meeting by the Votes of Uncontested Delegates and the Opposition Bolts—Two Candidates for Congress Nominated—A Fight to Secure Recognition on the Official Ballot May Be Made in the Courts.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District nominated two candidates for Congress to-day after holding one stormy and two harmonious conventions. The stormy one was when the Miller and Platt factions met. The harmonious gatherings were held separately, one by each faction.

The trouble began when the regularly called convention assembled in the Court House. C. S. Symonds, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, called the convention to order. In his remarks he said that the committee wished that every delegate, whether regular or contested, should be heard. He then, acting under instructions of the committee, named Thomas Wheeler of Utica for temporary Chairman, and J. E. Lewis and Hugh E. Thomas for Secretaries.

E. A. Brown moved as an amendment that S. T. Russell of Ilion be selected as temporary Chairman and John E. Mason and George T. Wooden, Jr., as Secretaries.

Symonds ordered a roll call of the delegates from the list prepared by the committee before the contests had been heard, and declared Mr. Wheeler elected Chairman.

Mr. Brown stated that, having been read out of the convention, the anti-Sherman delegates would withdraw and organize a convention of their own. Brown again put his motion that Russell should be Chairman.

At this time here was great cheering and confusion in the hall. When order had been restored Mr. Wheeler stated that all parties interested in the convention should be fairly treated. On motion of John G. Batcheider of Utica, a Committee on Contested Seats was then appointed, and the convention took a recess for one hour.

When the delegates and the Sherman supporters had left the hall the contesting delegations from Herkimer County and the Third Oneida County Districts proceeded to business. After the meeting was permanently organized S. G. Heacock of Ilion and Joseph Bayley of Remsen were placed in nomination for Congress. Heacock received the 12 votes of Herkimer, and Sayles the 10 of the Third Oneida District. Heacock's nomination was then made unanimous. A Congressional Committee was also elected.

There were twenty-two delegates in the bolting convention, a bare majority.

Meantime the Committee on Contested Seats named by Chairman Wheeler sat for an hour. No contestants appeared before it, as they were all in the convention which nominated Mr. Heacock.

When the regulars, or Platt delegates, met Prof. Oren Root of Hamilton College made a vigorous speech placing the name of James S. Sherman before the convention for Congress. No other name was presented, and Mr. Sherman received the unanimous vote of the delegates present.

There probably now will be a struggle before the courts for recognition on the official ballot, and the contest will be carried on with bitterness till election day.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS TO-NIGHT.

Mr. Platt Will Have Over One Hundred Delegates at Saratoga.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions, for the election of delegates to the Saratoga Convention, will be held in all the districts of this city to-night, and when the work is done it will be found that Mr. Platt has several more than 100 delegates from this county in his vest pocket.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee was busy last night, at the headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, fixing up the preliminary lists for the various conventions. This work has usually been done by the Secretary of the County Committee, Mr. Manchester, but this has resulted in criticism on Mr. Lauterbach, so the Committee on Organization undertook to assist Mr. Manchester. The result of their labor will not be found to benefit the anti-Platt men.

In the Twenty-sixth District, which is anti-Platt, on the face of the returns three election districts were recently reorganized, with the consent of John Little, the anti-Platt leader of the district. It is now claimed by the Platt men that at the primaries Mr. Little wholly disregarded the reorganization and held the primaries in these three election districts under the old enrollment.

On this account it is claimed that the voters in the election districts have disfranchised themselves, and that this will give the Assembly district to the Platt men. There is likely to be a lively time at the convention there to-night. There will be rows in other districts. The Platt men claim that they will be able to carry the First Assembly District, although the Healy brothers have been claiming that it is safe for the opposition. The Thirteenth District was also supposed to be anti-Platt, but there will be a lively convention in this district.

There is a row among the Platt leaders in the Fourteenth Assembly District which will be carried into the district convention. C. C. Wisseman and George M. Hass wanted to give the anti-Platt people representation among the delegates to Saratoga, but F. J. Drummond, the Platt leader, would not allow it, and as a consequence Wisseman and Hass have resigned as members of the County Committee. They will try to carry the convention to-night through a combination with the anti-Platt men. Gen. Collis is interested in this fight. Contests are also expected at the conventions in the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts.

The Congressional Conventions will be held Sept. 3. John Murray Mitchell is slated for nomination in the Eighth Congressional District, R. C. Shannon in the Thirteenth, Lemuel Ely Quigg in the Fourteenth, and Philip B. Low in the Fifteenth. There is a contest for the nomination in the Sixteenth between Congressman Fairchild and Park Commissioner McMillan. Timothy J. Campbell is trying to secure a Republican indorsement in the Ninth District, and there is talk of M. M. Mulhall, a labor Republican, for the nomination in the Twelfth District.

FOR WILBER AND MATTICE.

The Otsego Republicans Instruct Their Delegates.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Otsego Republican County Convention, to elect delegates to the State, Congressional, and Judicial Conventions, was held here to-day. The delegates to the State Convention are Burr Mattice, Andrew Davidson, Nathan Briggs, D. F. Wilber, E. R. Gregory, S. W. Barnum, Lynn J. Arnold, and E. R. Ford. They go unpledged.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Schenectady next Monday, are instructed for D. F. Wilber, the present Representative of the district. The delegates are J. Lee Tucker, George I. Wilber, S. Wilson Cheney, A. L. Kellogg, W. E. Danter, C. B. Gorham, N. P. Willis, Chester Gurney, L. M. Cowles, A. S. Gray, and H. C. Brockway.

The delegate to the Judicial Convention, to be held at Binghamton Sept. 1, is Andrew Davidson; alternate, D. W. Miller. They were instructed for Judge Burr Mattice. Resolutions indorsing the platform and nominees of the St. Louis Convention were adopted.

MORTON WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Refuses to be Considered as a Candidate for Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—It has been gossiped about the Capitol for some time that the Republican State Convention eventually would nominate the old ticket—Morton and Saxton—in the interests of party success and harmony.

This talk recently became so strong that Gov. Morton has consulted with his friends regarding it and has declared, more strongly than ever before, that he will not stand for a renomination.

He says that both his business and personal interests demand his attention, and especially is this so regarding his business since the death of his former partner.

Rensselaer for Black.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The offer of the Republicans of Rensselaer County to provide band music for the Republican State Convention at Saratoga has been accepted by the State Committee, and seventy-five musicians will be provided for the occasion. A special train of fifteen cars from this city will leave Tuesday morning and convey Rannsselaer County Republicans, who will attend the convention to support the candidacy of Congressman Frank S. Black for the nomination for Governor. A parade will be made on reaching Saratoga.

E. C. Baker for Assembly.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Clinton County Republican Convention to-day nominated E. C. Baker for member of Assembly, and chose the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: George Clahoon, J. F. O'Brien, W. J. McCaffrey, S. E. Wolcott, J. J. Robinson, and W. S. Phillips.

Hiscock for the Supreme Court.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Justice Frank H. Hiscock was to-day unanimously nominated for Supreme Court Justice by the Republican Convention for the Fifth Judicial District.

PEEPING TOM DUCKED BY GIRLS.

Then He Was Horsewhipped by an Indignant Employer.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Five young women were caught in a rather embarrassing position near Old Bridge yesterday afternoon. They proved equal to the occasion, and the man who embarrassed them wishes he hadn't.

The young women were Martha Robbins, Agnes Thayer, and Sadie Hackett, daughters of farmers living in the vicinity, and Madge and Jennie Hackett, two sisters, who live in New-York and are stopping with relatives in the country for the Summer. The five went swimming in Manalapan Creek near Old Bridge yesterday afternoon. The city girls had bathing suits, but the farmers' daughters had none.

They were having a good time in the water when they heard a noise in a clump of bushes beside which they had disrobed, and, investigating, found Samuel Budlong, a young farm hand employed by Farmer Hickman, watching them. The three farmers' daughters retreated to the water, and all five joined in begging the man to go away. Instead he came from his place of concealment and began to taunt them.

The Hackett girls planned retribution and carried it into effect. They executed a flank movement, and while Budlong was chaffing the girls in the water the Hackett sisters sprang upon him from the rear. There was a struggle, but the three girls in the water saw the plan and rushed out to aid the sisters.

The five girls soon had the young fellow in the water, and from their accounts of what happened he must have wished he had never been anywhere within a hundred miles of Old Bridge. The girls say they pounded their victim, all five at once. They soused him under water until he strangled, and then they pounded him some more. The pounding relieved the strangling, and when he caught his breath they sent him below again to take a few more mouthfuls of water.

Budlong begged for mercy, and when the girls thought they had him about exhausted they allowed him to go. When he reached the bank he took to his heels. The girls dressed, hurried home, and told what had happened.

Word was sent at once to Farmer Hickman. He went to Budlong's room and found the young man finishing a change of attire. His water-soaked garments lay on the floor. His face was scratched and his eyes were red where the girls had struck him. Hickman told Budlong to pack up his effects and get out. Then the farmer went down stairs and procured a whip. When Budlong started to leave the house his late employer was waiting for him.

The whip caught Budlong across the back and he started to run. So did the farmer. For a hundred yards it was a close race. The farmer kept right behind the young man, and at every few steps the whip was brought down on some part of Budlong's person. Mr. Hickman's wind gave out after a while, and he had to desist, but the last he saw of Budlong he was disappearing in the distance, still on the run

ONLY A BIT OF TUSK LOST.

Miss Murphy Not in Need of a Dentist's Attention.

Director John W. Smith was testy and sarcastic yesterday because of a report that the hippopotamus, Miss Murphy, needed a dentist.

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed, vigorously; "it's only a yarn. I never saw so much made out of a circumstance that is not extraordinary.

"Here's what they built their story on. 'Ed' Murray, who attends to the 'hips,' was sweeping out their den yesterday, and something rattled. It was a piece of tusk an inch long and badly decayed. We found out that it came from Murphy's mouth. There she is now, as fat as a hog and fast asleep, and she's taken all the provender that has been given to her, and never lost a wink of sleep.

"She's no chicken, is Murphy, and she's older here than she would be if she'd passed her life on an African river. She's a grandmother and over fourteen years old.

"Now, the tusks of these great beasts are of no use to them in captivity. In their wild life I believe they use them to pull up big water plants and for fighting and defense. Their tusks decay in confinement, and, were they to lose them all, it wouldn't matter, I guess, so long as the molars were all right.

"See Caliph there, asleep, and grunting and bigger than a whale. He's all right, yet he lost a whole tusk through decay four years ago.

"Dentist! For Murphy! Why, man, what are you talking about? Nice, sweet little patient to treat! Know what she weighs? Why, 4,300 pounds, and she's got a nice temper when she's waked up.

"Chloroform! That would be a picnic, indeed. I do wonder where such ideas are hatched.

"No, we're not going to chloroform Murphy to fix her teeth or call in or consult any dentist, and no dentist or any other fool has called with a plan for looking after her teeth. She don't need any treatment. She's never suffered and isn't going to. The only trouble is she's not as young as she used to be, and her teeth are decayed. But she's not going to have her teeth buzz-sawed or filled with gold or replaced with artificial ones. You can do it, they say, with dogs and horses, but not with these animals. Dentist, eh? Well, if that don't beat all."

Keeper Edward Murray, who cares for the hippopotami, in showing Miss Murphy and her huge mate Caliph basking in the sun and snoring, said that he did not know much about their teeth except that they decayed, but he did know that each of the animals had its ordinary appetite and had not appeared to suffer in any way.

Illinois Nationalist Ticket.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 20.—The Nationalist State Convention this afternoon named the following ticket: Governor—Isaac W. Higgs, Chicago; United States Senator—Daniel R. Sheet, Peoria; Secretary of State—L. G. Spencer, Chicago; Auditor—J. A. Hooper, Ipava; State Treasurer—John A. L. Scott, Orchardville; Attorney General—G. A. Gordon, Cambellville. Three women were named for State University Trustees. C. E. Bently, candidate for President, spoke.

Prohibition State Ticket Named.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Prohibition State Convention wound up its work this forenoon by the nomination of the following ticket: For Governor—William W. Smith of Poughkeepsie; for Lieutenant Governor—Dr. C. E. Latimer of New-York; for Judge of the Court of Appeals—Darius Root of North Tonawanda.

Do You Feel Depressed? Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain-workers.

Russian Belts

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have just received a choice selection of Russian silver belts, buckles and dress buttons.

Tiffany & Co.
Union Square
New York

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Patriotism in Song.

The public is singing "America" a good deal these days. Do you know what that means? It means hope for those who believe in sound money, good government, unsullied National honor. The more America the less Bryan.

The patriotic people of America are voicing their sentiments in song. They see in Bryan and those who put him in the field enemies of the country—worse enemies than those who nearly forty years ago undertook to destroy the Union. The United States might have been divided without making either part despicable; but what if Bryan and his outfit should get possession of the Government, and do what they propose to do? No wonder patriotic men and women sing "America" when they contemplate the possibility of Bryan's triumphing in November. Nobody would feel like singing "America" if Bryan should be elected President. Somebody would write us a new National song, and we would sing it in a minor key.

That is the feeling among the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the country, who, believing that National honor is the cornerstone of National greatness, view with alarm a movement the success of which would make their country despised throughout the world.

I chanced a few days ago to be in the Seidl music pavilion, at Brighton just as a concert was being brought to a close which had been arranged for the entertainment of a lot of children from New-York and Brooklyn institutions. Seidl took his place before his orchestra, everybody in the hall stood up, and, the band playing the accompaniment and the people singing, we had "America" for the last number on the programme.

There were about 1,000 boys and girls present, and 200 or 300 grown-up persons. Everybody sang, and, as I looked about the hall, I could see many a man and woman who seemed to me to be aglow with the patriotic sentiment of the grand old anthem.

Just as the last words were sung, a man of about sixty, who stood next me, stuck out his hand.

"You're a stranger to me," said he, "but I can tell by the look of your eye that you are all right. I want to shake hands with somebody. I tell you that made me feel good. Just like old times. Takes me back to a Sunday in '61. We'd had bad news from the South just the night before. We all went to church feeling pretty blue.

"Our minister was about thirty years old, as fine a fellow as ever stood behind a pulpit, and you'll say so when I've told you my story. He preached a mighty good sermon that morning, a sermon on patriotism. I don't remember what he said, but I know he made my blood tingle. After the sermon he made a short prayer, as usual, and then we sang 'America.' Oh, it was grand! I remember how our minister sang with all his heart, and I know I sang with all my heart, too.

"The next thing in order was the benediction, but the benediction did not come right away. Our minister announced that he wished to make a little statement to the congregation.

"'My dear friends,' said he, 'I am going to the front. I ask your pardon, if I seem to give up my pulpit without the formalities customary in the case of the severance of the relations between pastor and people. But this is a time when one cannot stand on ceremony. My country calls me to take up arms, and I shall obey the call. Do you approve my course?'

"The answer was a round of cheers, followed by a scene of wild, grand enthusiasm.

"When quiet had been restored, one of the Deacons asked our minister if he was going to the front as a chaplain.

"'Chaplain!' he exclaimed, contemptuously. 'No, Sir. I'm going to shoulder a musket. I shall pray as I fight, but I want to fight as well as pray. Let the old men serve as chaplains. I'm young and strong. I want a place in the ranks.

"'And now, who's going with me? Are there twenty men in this congregation who will go to the front with me?

"Yes, there were twenty, and a few over, and, thank God, I was one of the lot. And I'm ready to go again, old's I am. Our minister would go, too, if he was alive, but we buried him, poor fellow, right after his first battle. I know just what he would say, though, if he was alive.

"He would say, as I say, that repudiation is worse than secession. Secession might have gone through and left two honorable peoples, but if repudiation should go through, we should be disgraced the wide world over. Who would wish to be known as a citizen of a country that had repudiated its debts? Who would continue to love a flag that was the ensign of a dishonest, disreputable people?

"I suppose this question whether we shall pay our debts in full or repudiate half of them must be determined at the ballot boxes next November, but it seems strange that such a question, involving the highest and weightiest question that ever was submitted to a great nation, should have to wait so long for its answer.

"What is a repudiationist but a thief! A repudiationist is one who declines to pay what he owes. He takes advantage of his physical prowess, his relation to a law of exemption, or some other circumstance, and withholds payment which he knows the debtor cannot force. What he does is in the same category with what the thief does. I don't care where you meet the repudiationist, he is the most contemptible creature in the world. He has obtained money because somebody has believed him to be an honorable man. For the sake of a few dollars he throws honor to the dogs.

"I want nothing to do with a repudiationist. I want no part nor lot in a nation that deliberately announces to the world that it will not pay its honest debts. It makes my blood boil to think that we are compelled to stand before the world for months, uncertain whether on election day we shall declare our purpose to maintain our National honor or to ignominiously repudiationists and thieves.

"It's a nice thing for an old soldier to contemplate, isn't it? I wish there was a way of fighting it out right off, instead of dawdling round here for months, waiting for election day.

"But, I tell you, my friend, it's a relief to sing 'America' while we're waiting. Somehow, too, it gives a fellow encouragement. When I look about and see men and women, with tears in their eyes, singing

God bless our native land,
Firm may she ever stand,

I take hope. I say to myself that the people understand the situation, and will vote right. No man can sing 'America' and then vote for repudiation and National dishonor. Nobody can sing 'God bless our native land,' if next November he means to do that for which all patriotic men will curse him." WAGE EARNER.

Discusses Plans of the Campaign.

The Democratic Honest Money League met at its rooms, 13 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night, behind closed doors. Major John Byrne presided. The members discussed methods to be pursued in the campaign. The discussion was informal, and it was decided that the most effective way to fight the silver advocates was by a liberal distribution of literature. It was also decided to secure a corps of speakers to stump the city and State.

No More Meetings at Present.

The Women's Bryan and Sewall Club met at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street yesterday, and, without doing any business, decided to hold no more meetings until October next.

BREAK IN SILVER FORCES

NO HARMONY AMONG THE FACTIONS IN THE FAR WEST.

The Democrats, Free-Coinage Republicans, and Populists Cannot Agree, and There Is a Disposition on the Part of Each to Go Alone—Senator Dubois Alarmed at the Outlook—Jones Receiving Only Nominal Assistance from Butler.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Rumors were circulated this afternoon around the old Wormley Hotel, which, after many years of prosperity, has fallen into desuetude and is now simply used as headquarters for the Populists, silverites, and the branch Democrats, that there was a bad break in the silver forces in the West.

It was stated that Senator Dubois was surprised to find that the silver Democrats of Idaho were not prepared to enlist under his banner. Dire prophecies of disaster were disseminated by those who pass interchangeably to and fro among the three impecunious free-silver headquarters, and the silver Democratic Government clerks (working after office hours without compensation in each of the tripartite committee rooms in sending out documents) were expected to unite in denunciation of the action of the free-silver Democrats of Idaho.

But Mr. Dubois received little encouragement from any quarter. His is not a case calling for sympathy. Very shortly after his admission to the Senate, Mr. Dubois posed as the self-elected leader of the young Republican Party in that body. He argued in favor of the deposition of old "fossils" like Sherman and Morrill and Hoar, and for the substitution of younger blood in the committee leaderships. It was the agitation he and others acting with him started which resulted in the reorganization of the Senate Committees, with the silver men holding the balance of power in the most important committee, that of Finance.

Mr. Dubois's upward career has apparently stopped at that point. Though no one here expects anything but a silver result out of Idaho, where, according to general belief, a yellow dog would hardly be unacceptable if he should manifest his preference for free coinage, Mr. Dubois's elaborate pose as the silver statue straddling all parties in Idaho has been upset, and he is left apparently barren of influence in the Democratic-Populistic counsels. So far as his influence over the conduct of the National campaign is concerned, he seems today as destitute of power as Teller himself. No comparison could be stronger.

The Colorado Senator was spoken of by his friends both at Chicago and St. Louis as the only man who could unite all parties in favor of free silver. His name was only mentioned by way of nomination once in either convention, and then it was hissed. The genesis of his boom was fitly described as being like that of a tadpole—"biggest when first born."

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, according to all present appearances, will continue to conduct the Democratic-Populistic compaign, with nominal assistance from Mr. Butler of North Carolina, but the Republican silverites of the West will be left out in the cold. Their States, it is asserted, can be carried for silver without their assistance, and their advice does not seem to be desired especially.

The free-silver bolting Republicans naturally do not like this condition of affairs, but, according to present indications, they can do nothing but grin and take their medicine, unless they choose to put up independent free-silver Presidential Electors, pledged to Teller or some other Republican silverite. This would greatly add to the complications already in sight, and might increase the possibility of the election of the next President being thrown into the House of Representatives.

Chairman Butler of the Populist Committee continues to give out most hopeful prognostications as to the result, and speaks of the fight as already won. He relies much on the combined aid of the labor organizations, and with this object in view has placed Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor at the head of the Chicago branch of the Populist Campaign Committee, with Breidenthal of Kansas and Washburn of Massachusetts to assist him. There will be an attempt to make the campaign on a free-silver non-partisan basis, in the Western States especially, by bringing about a union of the free-silver and bimetallic clubs established throughout the country. A convention of these clubs is to be called to meet in Chicago Sept. 23.

One of the significant features of the day was a long conference between Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The inference drawn from this meeting is that Secretary Smith is to go into the campaign and out of the Cabinet.

Secretary Carlisle's return from Gray Gables is awaited with interest, as being the probable precursor of some official statement on the part of the Administration.

CONNECTICUT BRYANITES ORGANIZE.

The Meeting at New-Haven Not Well Attended.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 20.—The conference of silver Democrats met this morning. There were about 100 gentlemen present, this city furnishing the greater number of delegates. Litchfield County was not represented, and Tolland County sent but two delegates.

Resolutions were passed condemning former trusted party officials, who, while openly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, refuse to indorse either the Chicago platform or nominees; indorsing in unqualified terms the Chicago platform and nominees; declaring that the attempt being made to coerce workingmen merits the disfranchisement of all who so violate the laws of republican institutions, and concluding as follows:

That this conference organize itself into a permanent organization to be known as the Bryan and Sewall Democratic Club of Connecticut, and that the permanent officers of this conference be the officers of this club, and together with the Finance Committee, constitute the Executive Committee who are vested with full power to appoint a provisional State Central Committee of one member from each Senatorial district, with authority to carry on the work usually committed to the Democratic State Central Committee, until the meeting of the Democratic State Convention Sept. 16.

Mayor Coughlin of Bridgeport was permanent Chairman of the meeting and T. J. Crowley of Meriden Secretary.

NEITHER CANDIDATE INDORSED.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn Defers Action.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn met last night in its rooms, at 44 Court Street, for the purpose of preparing the way for the club to take action as to the indorsement of Presidential candidates. The club was at one time one of the most influential clubs in Brooklyn, and had among its members ex-Mayors Alfred C. Chapin and David A. Boody.

In 1893 the club broke away from its old methods, and indorsed Charles A. Schieren for Mayor. It was only after a most severe fight that this action was taken, and it was the liveliest meeting that ever took place in the club.

At the present time the members are divided as between gold and silver, but from the last action taken by the club the gold men are in the majority. But under the constitution it is necessary for a two-thirds vote to indorse any candidate. The silver men claim that the club cannot muster a two-thirds vote to indorse McKinley, and the gold men declare that the Bryanites are so scarce that they cannot secure the club's indorsement for their favorite candidate.

A resolution was offered last night repudiating the Chicago platform, but was withdrawn, by the advice of the Chairman, Ernest Keller. It was finally decided to recommend to the club that it meet on Sept. 8, when a resolution will be presented, calling for a meeting of the club, to be held on Sept. 14, to take action toward the indorsement of Presidential candidates.

In the meantime the Indianapolis Convention will have been held, and the club will then be in a position to act intelligently in the matter. It is the general belief that, under the two-thirds rule, the club will not be able to indorse any candidate.

The President of the club, William Pitt Ferguson, was one of the Vice Presidents at Tuesday night's big meeting at Madison Square Garden.

Digestion Wrecked
by Indigestible food, impure drink, or malarial poisons, is restored by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

RENOUNCES THE CHICAGO TICKET.

What G. P. Webster, Formerly with Tammany, Says of the Issues.

George P. Webster, who has served four sessions in the Legislature as a Tammany Hall Democrat, said yesterday that he entirely disapproved of the Chicago platform and the candidate nominated in agreement with it.

"I believe," said Mr. Webster, "that the election of Mr. Bryan as President of the United States would lead to anarchy and revolution. It is nothing more or less than plain dishonesty that is meant by the project to reduce the standard by which debts have been contracted and by which every man, from day laborer to merchant, expects to have his money measured when it is paid to him by his creditors.

Furthermore, I do not believe that a majority of the members of Tammany Hall are in favor of repudiation. I think that the crisis which now confronts us is greater than any which has appeared since the civil war. In some respects it might be described as involving an even larger issue than that great struggle did. At the worst, the Confederates would have established a second Government, but if the present forces of disorder were to prevail in securing a majority of the Electoral College, we would end in having no Government at all with all the loosened passions and social disorder which would naturally follow."

Mr. Webster mentioned that he was a member of the war Legislature of Kentucky when he accepted a commission from President Lincoln as Captain and served through the civil war. He also said that one of the most remarkable signs of the times was the fact that Gen. J. Frank Pardgou, formerly in the Confederate Army, a native of Louisiana, and a strict party Democrat all his life, is working hard for McKinley and Hobart at Stoney Creek, Conn., where he now resides.

JONES IN CHICAGO.

Declares He Is on Excellent Terms with Gov. Altgeld.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Chairman Jones, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, and Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, members of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, arrived this morning to begin the campaign work for Bryan and Sewall from the Chicago headquarters, which will be established in the Auditorium Annex.

When interviewed, Senator Jones quickly and vigorously disposed of several newspaper stories, classing them all as falsehoods. He said:

"I made the discovery that the Chicago newspapers under favorable circumstances can print falsenoods. They have developed a row between Gov. Altgeld and myself which never had any foundation in truth. The relations between the Governor and myself have been pleasant all along, and are now. Gov. Stone will not run the campaign from these headquarters. We doubtless will be here frequently between now and election day, as he is a member of the committee, but I expect to run the campaign here and in Washington.

"We will begin operations at once on a scale broad enough for the occasion, and will add to our headquarters space as required. A branch of the Washington literary bureau will be established here. Our ticket will be elected beyond a doubt. Mr. Bryan's New-York speech had a most excellent effect on the East. It started the people thinking and studying, and as a result we are making great gains in the East."

DANFORTH VISITS HILL.

Said to be the Bearer of a Message from Mr. Bryan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Former State Treasurer Elliott F. Danforth, who presided at the Bryan ratification meeting in Madison Square Garden last week, was among the callers upon Senator David B. Hill this afternoon.

It is currently reported that Mr. Danforth came from Upper Red Hook with important messages for Senator Hill from William J. Bryan, the Democratic Presidential candidate. Mr. Danforth declined to be interviewed. He had a long conference with Senator Hill, but refused to state the substance of the conversation. Senator Hill also refused to talk.

It is reported that Mr. Danforth's friends are urging him to stand for the Democratic nomination for Governor by the Buffalo Convention. Mr. Danforth states in positive terms that he is not a candidate for Governor, and that early in the canvass he pledged himself to John B. Stanchfield, who comes from his section of the State. Mr. Danforth says that his entire judicial district, the Sixth, will be solid for Stanchfield.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COURSE OUTLINED.

The Money Plank of the State Platform Will Be Reiterated.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The programme for the State Sound-Money Democratic Convention here next Tuesday was decided upon this afternoon at a conference of prominent gold Democrats.

The situation was generally discussed, and it was agreed that a permanent Chairman shall be appointed immediately after the opening of the convention, a temporary organization being deemed unnecessary.

Two delegates from each Congressional district and two for each of the Congressmen at Large will be selected to attend the National Democratic Convention in Indianapolis, Sept. 2. The convention will also select Presidential Electors at Large.

The platform will be short, and probably will be a reiteration of the sound-money plank of the Democratic State Convention.

NO FUSION IN TEXAS.

Democrats Refuse to Concede Electors to the Populists.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 20.—The State Democratic Convention has nominated the following ticket: Governor, C. A. Culberson; Lieutenant Governor, G. T. Gester; Attorney General, M. H. Crane; Controller, R. W. Finley; Treasurer, W. B. Wortham; Land Commissioner, A. J. Baker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Carlisle. The platform adopted ratifies the acts of the Chicago Convention.

The convention declined the Populist request for a division of Electors on any terms for President or Vice President. It empowered the incoming Executive Committee to later on give the public its reasons for so doing.

Maryland Will Send Delegates.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—A conference of sound-money Democrats was held to-day at the office of ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner, at which it was decided to issue a call for a mass meeting of the sound-money Democrats of Maryland for the purpose of selecting sixteen delegates to represent this State at the Indianapolis Convention Sept. 2. Details have not been completed, but it is thought that the meeting will be held in Music Hall within a few days.

Demand for Sewall's Retirement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the Populist State Executive Committee at Lexington

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Chicago—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Der Polengraf.

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TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

LORD RUSSELL AT SARATOGA.

What took place at Saratoga yesterday is, in the proper sense of the word, unprecedented. We have had here before—thirteen years before—a Lord Chief Justice of England. Nobody who heard it and nobody who read it is likely to have forgotten the eloquent speech that was made by Lord COLERIDGE on the occasion of his reception by the Bar Association of New-York. The speech was as full of philosophy and of good feeling as it was of eloquence. Neither the circumstances of Lord COLERIDGE's sojourn here, which were not in all respects propitious, nor the somewhat painful disclosures that were made after his return to his own country, should have sufficed, or in fact did suffice, to detract in any way with the good effect of what was then and there done and said.

But the present occasion was quite different. Lord COLERIDGE, although the public honors that were paid to him in this country were professional, visited it in the character of a tourist. His successor comes, not formally accredited, it is true, but none the less a real ambassador from the British bench to what Mr. PHELPS, when he was our Minister in London, so happily called "the secondary jurisdiction" of that bench. In the legal commerce of the two nations it cannot be that the relations should be other than reciprocal. It cannot be, on either side, all give and no take. If Lord RUSSELL of Killowen should remain here after the vacation and should stray into a court in New-York or Boston or Philadelphia, it might very well happen that he would hear cited one of his own decisions, not, of course, as binding upon the tribunal before which it was cited, but yet as having a certain authority, as illuminative of the most recent British application of legal principles which are equally recognized on both sides of the ocean. On the other hand, the Lord Chief Justice himself paid yesterday an eloquent and what we are proud to believe a just tribute to the labors of American publicists in the particular province of the law which he took for his theme—in the domain, that is to say, of international law. His statement of the peculiar advantages that we in this country have had for systematizing and consolidating the collection of usages and sentiments which we have agreed to call international law commends itself to impartial judgment, and the citation is, at any rate, proof of the reciprocity of jurisprudence which obtains in the two chief societies of the English-speaking race.

It is proper to point out that the orator of the occasion especially commends himself on this side of the water. He has won what we rightfully regard as a peculiarly, but what his example shows is not an exclusively American career. To "burst the bonds of circumstance" and to "grasp the skirts of happy chance" is so common an achievement in this country that we scarcely take the trouble even to mention it when a man has once "arrived." It is, indeed, a comparatively easy thing in a country in which there are no classes, and in which accordingly there can scarcely be said to be any "bonds of circumstance." But those bonds are still very real on the other side of the ocean, and to have broken them implies a native force which a like attainment in the United States does not so clearly assure. The lives of the Lord Chief Justices may be searched without much success for a parallel to the career of the present Lord Chief Justice, whereas the recital of such a career, so far as its outward events go, would be in regard to our own high judicial officers the illustration of the rule rather than the notation of the exception. It is scarcely paradoxical to say of a British subject born and bred who has achieved Baron RUSSELL's position that as Americans we are proud of him.

We need not go into any analysis of his address, which readers of any intellectual curiosity will analyze for themselves. There is something uniquely fortunate in the treatment as well as in the choice of the subject. "International Law" is the topic upon which an eminent British jurist can most advantageously address an assembly of American lawyers. And Baron RUSSELL's discussion of it is calculated to provoke attention and speculation on both sides of the water. We have to admit that the term itself goes near to a misnomer, since the word "law" is scarcely applicable to what the orator accurately describes as "the sum of those rules which civilized mankind have agreed to hold as binding as the mutual relations of States," and the ultimate sanction of which is not the power to enforce them, but the intrinsic and evident reasonableness or beneficence of the rules themselves.

The object of the rules is, in the first place, to mitigate the horrors of war. But, since these are really unmitigable and since war is itself a horror of which the incidental horrors are comparatively trivial, the ultimate object of the rules is to keep the peace. Like the "code of honor" among duelists, the real justification of it is in the quarrels which it prevents or leads to a peaceful solution. Arbitration is among nations the only parallel to the submission to their chosen seconds of disputes among individuals. It is, of course, in its references to arbitration that Baron RUSSELL's address acquires its greatest timeliness. His position upon this question does not differ essentially from that of the British Government, as Lord SALISBURY has announced it. But in truth the difficulties in the way must disappear if the question be approached with a proper sense of the horrors of war and of the sacrifices which it is just and desirable to make in order to avert them. Whether a nation is justified or not in withholding any given question from arbitration is, as Lord RUSSELL justly points out, a question for the public opinion of mankind. His invocation of this judgment of the world is strikingly like that which WEBSTER pronounced, half a century and more ago, and of which the later orator was doubtless unaware. The opinion of mankind, as it is the ultimate sanction of international law, must be the ultimate support of international arbitration. It is to the enlightenment of this opinion that we must look. Treaties which this opinion does not support will be as much dead letters as laws which are not sustained by the sentiment of the communities affected by them, and treaties of arbitration will derive most of their value from the fact that they register the opinion of the contracting nations. To bring public opinion to the point of insisting upon the peaceful settlement of all disputes in which war is not really the only solution is as noble an undertaking as can engage the attention of any man. To that undertaking we believe that the address of Lord RUSSELL at Saratoga will be very serviceable, and therefore Americans owe him thanks for it, as well as for the instruction and the pleasure which they will incidentally derive from so well-considered and well-expressed an exposition.

"HE THAT SOWETH DISCORD."

At Rhinebeck on Wednesday, just after returning from a visit which, in the absence of its owner, he had courteously been allowed to make to Ellerslie, the country home of Gov. MORTON, Mr. BRYAN made the following appeal:

"I have visited some of your beautiful villas along the Hudson. I have been charmed with the beauty that commends them; but I beg you, when you study this question, to remember that those who, instead of occupying these magnificent places, must toil all day under the Summer sun, have just as much interest in the money question as anybody else."

This allusion might be called in questionable taste were it not unquestionably in execrable taste. But there is something worse than bad taste about it. Mr. BRYAN is fond of quoting SOLOMON. Does he remember that among the things that SOLOMON says "the Lord doth hate" is "he that soweth discord among brethren"? The effect and, so far as we can judge by his own words, the intent of Mr. BRYAN's appeal was distinctly to "sow discord." Gov. MORTON is the most conspicuous of the owners of "beautiful villas" and "magnificent places" along the Hudson. Mr. BRYAN wished his hearers to believe that Gov. MORTON thinks that he and his class have a greater interest in the money question than "those who must toil all day in the Summer sun," and that that interest is different from and opposed to the interest of the toilers. Mr. BRYAN assumes that he is the champion of the toilers and that his policy will help and protect them as against the villa owners whom the Governor represents.

This is a base contention founded on falsehood. In the first place, Gov. MORTON, like most of his class, has risen from poverty. He has been able to do so because the laws of the United States have, since he began the struggle, maintained in all time of peace an honest and stable standard of value, so that the money or property gained by industry, skill, and reputation was not vitiated or dissipated. The honest and stable standard of value which he now advocates is no more useful to him, as the possessor of wealth, than it was to him when he was struggling to make his way in the world. It is of no more use to him now than it is to those who must toil all day in the Summer sun. It protects the fruits of their toil as it does his property.

On the other hand, if Mr. BRYAN's policy of a debased and changing and diminishing dollar were in force, it is the toilers who would suffer far more than those who have property. And there is no question that the toilers are steadily coming to see this fact. Mr. BRYAN has embarked on an enterprise that is at once ignoble and dangerous. He is trying to win the support of the class he believes to be the largest by exciting their envy and prejudice against the class he believes to be the smallest. But in reality those whom his policy would hurt and hurt most are the mass of the people. It is by them that he will be crushed.

TWEED AND BRYAN.

The Tweed Ring stole fifty millions from the city, and it took Tammany seventeen years to live down the odium of its felonies and come again into possession of the great offices.

Thrice seventeen years would not suffice to blot from men's minds the memory of such a public crime as the indorsement of BRYAN by Tammany this year.

TWEED's foray upon the public revenues, monstrous as it seemed, was mere till tapping compared to BRYAN's threatened annihilation of half the accumulated wealth of the country. TWEED left the Nation's commerce undisturbed, its industries unmolested. He did not rob the pensioner, the savings-bank depositor, or the holders of life-insurance policies. The public life and business of the city were so little affected by his plundering that some of the foremost citizens of New-York audited his financing and pronounced it sound only a year before THE TIMES's exposure.

What citizen of New-York, poor or rich, humble or prominent, would remain ignorant of the disasters that BRYAN's election would inflict upon us? Was anybody ignorant of the panic of '73? Or of that of '93? Or of the hard times that followed? Put those two panics into one and multiply by four. It will help the imagination to picture forth the conditions that would prevail after BRYAN had signed a free-coinage bill.

Panic, ruin, repudiation, dishonor, revolution—that is the sequence of horrors that Tammany expressly approves and invokes when it indorses BRYAN.

It will make itself infamous and detested. The men who lead it into this ratification will be outcasts. What they propose is a betrayal of the community. It cannot be condoned or forgotten.

COMMISSIONER PARKER.

The statement which Commissioner PARKER made in the Police Board yesterday was not the explanation which the public had a right to expect of his reasons for "holding up" the promotions of Acting Inspectors BROOKS and MCCULLAGH and blocking for months an important part of the work of the board, but an exhibition of intolerable impudence and bravado. There has never been the least reason to doubt that the two Captains who have been so long acting as Inspectors were entitled by their capacity, experience, and character to promotion, or to suspect that the three Commissioners who favored it were animated by any motives but a regard for the efficiency of the force and the best interests of the city. PARKER, on the other hand, has never given any reason for his opposition and there have been grounds for suspecting that it was due solely to personal or political designs of his own.

The whole substance of the Commissioner's statement is a bullying charge against his colleagues that they were guilty of a criminal violation of law in so rating others on the list of those eligible for promotion to Inspectorships that none of them could be promoted until the cases of BROOKS and MCCULLAGH had been disposed of and these others had been again rated for merit on their record. There appears to be nothing unusual in that exercise of official discretion, but it would be of doubtful wisdom under ordinary circumstances. Mr. PARKER's behavior has, however, produced a situation which is most extraordinary. In the estimation of three Commissioners in whom the public has had every reason to put the fullest confidence the two men who have been on probation as Acting Inspectors for a year were the best men in the department for promotion and were entitled above all others to receive it. To withhold it and advance others would be a distinct injustice to them and an injury to the public service. Mr. PARKER, who has persistently given the public reason to withdraw its confidence from him, has obstinately resisted without giving any reason to justify his course. Unfortunately the law was so amended last year as to give him the power to "hold up" these promotions unless they were recommended by the Chief of Police, and he has induced Chief CONLIN to refuse any recommendation.

This Commissioner has wrought inestimable harm to the Police Department and to the whole cause of municipal reform in this city. Messrs. ROOSEVELT, ANDREWS, and GRANT have recognized that they were expected to reform the department and raise its efficiency. They have been thwarted and hindered by PARKER.

The law that gives one Commissioner the power thus to thwart the efforts of the other three is in itself a public outrage. There ought to be no question of the power of the Mayor to remove any official of his own appointment who thus abuses a public trust.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. [Mr. BRYAN at Madison Square Garden.]

Does not that commandment forbid the enforcement by legislation of a policy which would require the owners of life-insurance policies and mortgages, the depositors in savings banks, and the members of building associations and similar organizations to receive in satisfaction of their claims dollars having a purchasing power of only 53 cents in place of the dollars having a purchasing power of 100 cents which they invested, loaned, or laid by, and to which, under present laws, they are entitled? Does it not forbid the reduction, by nearly one-half, of the value of the thousands of small mortgages held by widows and orphans? Does it permit Mr. BRYAN and his party to cut the pensioner's monthly allowance in two?

There are in this country 4,875,000 savings-bank depositors, the owners of more than 11,000,000 life-insurance policies or contracts, 970,000 pensioners, and a great many persons of small means who have loaned their savings on mortgages. A great majority of these persons have now, or will have before November next, firmly fixed opinions as to the application of this commandment to the Bryan silver programme.

It may be noticed that Mr. BRYAN has already forgotten his assertion—contradicted by four-fifths of the remainder of his Madison Square address and by the arguments and pleas of the leaders of the silver movement for a long time past—that the proposed silver dollar will be worth 100 cents in gold and thus be merely a duplicate of the hated "two-dollar dollar" whose value has been so wickedly increased by the alleged "appreciation" of the gold standard. At Rhinebeck on Wednesday he took up the old strain about "the rise in the value of a dollar," the consequent "fall of prices," &c.

B. B. SMALLEY.

Gen. TRACEY has just returned from the Green Mountain State, where he picked up a good deal of information about the general feeling toward BRYAN and Bryanism. He says that while the Democrats of Vermont are somewhat unsettled and disorganized, most of them will either vote for the sound-money candidate of the National Democracy or for MCKINLEY. There is no silver craze among the sturdy Democrats up that way, and few of them approve the action of the Chicago Convention.

Chairman JONES announced the other day that the Hon. BRADLEY B. SMALLEY, Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., had been selected as a member of the Bryan Campaign Committee. What is SMALLEY doing in that gallery? He used to be reckoned a straight-out Democrat all the year round. At the Chicago Convention he held aloof from the sound-money men, and it was reported that he expressed the opinion that the Eastern Democrats "must take their medicine." Faith in his Democracy was seriously shaken by his behavior there, and now he seems to have gone over altogether to the faction of Populism and repudiation.

It is perfectly evident that Mr. SMALLEY does not represent the sentiment of Vermont Democrats. What do they think of him at home?

"PERPENDICULAR DRINKING."

It is two generations ago since FANNY KEMBLE recorded her meeting in the United States with an English actor, of whom she naturally inquired how he liked the country, and who answered that he liked it pretty well, "except the confounded custom, mem, of perpendicular drinking."

We are afraid there is no doubt that the custom of perpendicular drinking is an American invention. It is brought about by the studied neglect of the publican to provide seats for his customers. The stand-up bar, of which the latest expression is the buffet, originated in America and had an unbroken sway until the German immigration began. Then it received a check in the introduction by the more civilized immigrants of the lager-bier saloon, in which chairs, tables, and edible refreshments were provided. In these places drinking was an incident of eating, conversation, games, or what not, and in consequence not nearly so much drinking was done. In addition to this, the beverages provided were of a much milder character. But this did not suit the saloon keeper, who found his customers did not drink often enough. Now, in New-York the German beer saloon is the rare exception and the stand-up bar the invariable rule.

An interesting article we reprinted the other day from The London Chronicle and the discussion going on in the English press show that the stand-up bar has invaded England and has there entailed the "confounded custom of perpendicular drinking." Perpendicular drinking is offensive to the drinker because it means uncomfortable drinking, and to public morality because it means frequent drinking. From the testimony of the witnesses summoned in the London excise inquiry, it appears that the stand-up bar has not only corrupted English saloons, in which, as with us, the keeper is commonly an agent of the brewer, but that it has invaded Paris. It ought to be discountenanced everywhere. The Raines law is evidently to be subjected to many modifications. There could be no modification more useful than a requirement that every licensed saloon should possess a reasonable number of chairs and tables.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE

Major BYRNE said on Tuesday of the "Democratic Honest-Money League of America": "It is the home of all honest Democrats who believe that the party stands for order rather than regularity."

That is a distinction which distinguishes. When the Populist majority at Chicago insisted that their will should prevail, they ignored two things, both essential. One was the high-handed way in which their numbers had been increased by unseating delegates fairly chosen, thus securing the semblance of regularity by methods which would break up any party if allowed. The second and more important was that their policy is opposed to the fundamental principle of order on which all parties are based, and therefore to support that policy would be to destroy the usefulness of the party for the very aims for which it exists. All legitimate parties are instrumentalities for influencing the course of the Government. But when a policy is brought forward which tends to undermine all government, loyal party men not only may, but must, oppose it. Nothing can more surely undermine government than a policy of dishonesty, a policy which robs the many to enrich the few. When to this is added a policy based on jealousy, envy, and greed, a policy of hatred instead of amity, which openly sets one class against another, party fidelity should repudiate it, because it is bound to shatter any party.

This is the position of the National Democracy now organizing. It is the only position faithful and intelligent Democrats can take.

Some time ago we called attention to the bad condition of the Park roads. We now observe with gratification that repairs are in progress. Fresh layers of broken stone here and there appear, and men and rollers are at work. But we fear the betterment will be patchy and temporary. The Park driveways must be reconstructed from the foundation before New-York in this aspect of her civilization will be abreast of Chicago and other younger and smaller cities. Meanwhile, there are streets in the annexed district and the northern part of the city that men in search of the worst-conditioned highways in the country would travel far to see. There are one or two mountain roads in Pike County, but probably no others in the Eastern States, that are less convenient for travel than the Southern Boulevard to Westchester Avenue, Pelham Avenue, and the King's Bridge Road. Wake up, Col. CRUGER! Wake up, Mr. HAFFEN! This country has been discovered more than 400 years.

FRANK HISCOCK for the Supreme Court! Well, as Mr. JOHN MORLEY said to the Queen when her Majesty asked him if he liked literature better than politics, "It's quieter, mum."

It is not surprising that meetings of free-silver Democrats in Connecticut are sparsely attended. Connecticut is the land of steady habits. As well expect the parson to play the races and the deacon to go on a spree as the Democracy of Connecticut to join the Populists for repudiation and ruin.

The question of the hour, and how alone it can be settled, has not been more simply, completely, and clearly stated than in the following:

"The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else."

Mr. BRYAN would do well to address himself to answering this cogent statement. It is true that he will not be called upon by its author to do so, for it was made by WILLIAM M. STEWART, Senator from Nevada, and will be found on Page 4,909 of The Congressional Record, June 12, 1874. It is, however, just as true now as when it was made, and it will be sustained if Mr. BRYAN wishes to discuss it by men who believed it then, as STEWART did, and have not abjured their faith, as he has.

Of course the Chicago newspapers were fabricating when they reported a quarrel between ALTGELD and Chairman JONES. How could these worthies fall out without honest men getting their dues? And if honest men got their dues wouldn't free silver get the sack?

"I deny the right of a convention to depart from the principles as taught by the party in the past, and then attempt to bind those who shall participate in the hope of holding the party to its ancient position. In other words, if a Democrat attends a convention for the purpose of obtaining a reaffirmation of Democratic faith, and finds the convention repudiates the traditions of the party and announces an entirely new policy, he is not, in my judgment, bound to support such new policy." Thus wrote Mr. BRYAN on Feb. 18 of this year. The doctrine is absolutely sound. We have no doubt he would have acted upon it had occasion arisen. His opponents in the Democratic Party are acting upon it now. They have much better ground for doing so than he could have had, for free silver, unlimited paper, and the right of riot are wholly "new" as Democratic doctrines. It is the duty of all honest Democrats who see this to reject and oppose those doctrines by every means. It is also the duty of all good citizens.

DICKINSON AND STEVENSON PART.

The Detroit Law Firm Dissolved Because of Political Differences.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—The law firm of Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson, which is composed of Don M. Dickinson, Henry T. Thurber, private secretary to President Cleveland, and Elliott G. Stevenson, late Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has dissolved on account of political differences between Messrs. Dickinson and Stevenson.

In the Chicago Convention Mr. Stevenson posed as the mouthpiece of Mr. Dickinson, who represented the Administration. Stevenson was Chairman of the Michigan delegation, and also Chairman of the State Central Committee. He declared he would resign from the latter place not on account of the platform, but because of the treatment of the Michigan delegation in the convention. Mr. Stevenson did resign, but his resignation was not accepted, which was considered a purely personal victory rather than one for gold or the Administration. Later Mr. Stevenson resigned again and made way for Frederick A. Baker, a rabid silver advocate, retaining a place on the committee, however.

Mr. Stevenson has been taking an active part in the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Sewall. This action on the part of Stevenson so incensed Mr. Dickinson that the relations between the members of the firm became greatly strained. Articles of dissolution of the firm were signed Saturday. Mr. Thurber will remain with Mr. Dickinson.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Speech from the Throne Calls Only for a Vote on Supplies.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 20.—The first session of the Eighth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada met at 3 o'clock this afternoon. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded to the Senate Chamber and, taking his seat upon the throne, the members of the House of Commons being present, declared Parliament in session in the following speech:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The necessity of making provision for the public service has compelled me to summon you together at this somewhat inconvenient season. It is impossible to lay before you at this session the public accounts for the past year, or, indeed, any of the reports usually submitted to Parliament. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that you will be required to reassemble early in the ensuing year, it does not appear expedient to invite your attention to any measures beyond the passage of the supplies.

"The operation of the tariff will be made the subject of careful inquiry during the recess, with a view to the preparation of such a measure as may, without doing injustice to any interest, materially lighten the burdens of the people.

"Immediate steps will be taken to enforce a settlement of the Manitoba school question, and I have every confidence that when Parliament again assembles this important controversy will have been adjusted satisfactorily.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates of the current year will be laid before you forthwith.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I hope that when you will have given the necessary attention to the consideration of the year's supplies, I may be able to relieve you of the duty of further attendance at this session of Parliament."

When the House of Commons met after listening to the speech from the throne Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Opposition, asked that the consideration of the address from the throne be postponed until Monday. His request was agreed to.

THE ODD FELLOWS ADJOURN.

Their Grand Lodge Completes the Work of Its Annual Session.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York completed its annual three days' session in Scottish Rite Hall, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The officers, who were elected earlier in the week, were formally installed. Before the installation ceremonies the list of officers was completed by the re-election of the Rev. Dr. J. B. French, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church of Syracuse, to the office of Grand Chaplain. The re-election of a Chaplain by the Odd Fellows is very unusual.

It was announced that the order is in a very encouraging condition in this State. From nearly all of the subordinate lodges reports were received of numerous additions to the membership rolls. The total number of new members for the year is about 2,000.

The newly elected Grand Master, Samuel J. Persoa, was congratulated by the retiring Grand Master upon his elevation to the highest office in the gift of the State Lodge. Mr. Persoa responded in a brief speech, in which he thanked his brothers for the confidence which they had reposed in him. He said that he would endeavor to administer the duties of his office in an impartial and efficient manner. A gold badge set with precious stones was presented to him.

William Saunders, who has filled high offices in the order and been faithful to it for many years, and Past Grand Master Guthrie of Albany, N. Y., were the recipients of badges and special honors.

Among those who made addresses were Hiram M. Olmstead of Corning and John N. Bullenkamp of Brooklyn.

The next annual session will be held in Syracuse.

FUSION IN COLORADO.

The Democrats Make Up a Composite Electoral Ticket.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 20.—The Democratic State Convention to-day adopted a resolution providing for the selection of four Electors to vote for Bryan and Sewall, and following this named a full State ticket, the candidates to be under the control of a fusion committee, which shall allot of those nominated names to be placed upon a fusion ticket to be arranged hereafter. The fusion resolution was adopted with much enthusiasm.

The Presidential Electors are: E. T. Wells, (Rep.,) A. T. Gunnell, (Dem.,) George W. Thatcher, (Dem.,) Aspen; T. M. Patterson, (Pop.)

The State candidates are as follows: Governor—Alva Adams, Pueblo; Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Ellis, Denver; Secretary of State—C. H. S. Whipple, Leadville; Treasurer—Olney Newell, Denver; Auditor—Dr. W. W. Bowen, Ouray; Attorney General—A. L. Moses, Creede.

UNION VETERANS' UNION IN SESSION

The New-York Department to Meet at Jersey City Oct. 4.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The National encampment of the Union Veterans' Union in this city spent the morning in executive session. It was announced to-day that the Department of New-York would hold an encampment at Jersey City on Oct. 4. The delegates enjoyed a trolley ride in the afternoon to the Casino at Union, where a special entertainment had been arranged.

The officers elected yesterday were publicly installed this evening at Ross Park. Next year's National encampment will be held at Springfield, Ohio.

The Women's Relief Union elected officers as follows: National President—Mrs. Hortense White of Fremont, Ohio; Senior Vice President—Mrs. Nina Stuart of Massachusetts; Junior Vice President,—Mrs. Ada Johnson of Binghamton, N. Y.; Chaplain—Mrs. S. F. Beecher of Connecticut; Conductress—Mrs. W. E. Demerritt of Bedford, Me.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMSHIP LINE.

Its American Terminus Likely to be at San Diego, Cal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A. Kabayske, confidential secretary to President Asano, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Line, denies the statement that San Diego, Cal., has been definitely settled on as the terminus of the line. Asano himself has gone to New-York and Kabayske will leave this morning.

Kabayske said: "If certain promises on behalf of the citizens of San Diego are fulfilled the line will go to that point. But in the meantime we are open to propositions from other points besides San Diego.

Ceremonies at the Iron Gates.

Vienna Dispatch to The London Times.

The programme for the ceremony at the Iron Gates on Sept. 26 and 27 has been issued by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce. The Emperor Francis Joseph will be received on his arrival at Orsova on the 26th by the Common Ministers, together with the members of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments and of both Legislatures. The reception by the Emperor-King of foreign Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, ecclesiastical dignitaries, officers, and numerous deputations will follow.

On the morning of the 27th the Emperor-King will meet the King of Servia, and, a quarter of an hour later, King Charles of Roumania. Accompanied by both monarchs and by the Archdukes, his Majesty will proceed through the new canal on board the steamer Francis Joseph I., which will be followed by other vessels conveying the remainder of the guests. After the consecration of the canal by the Bishop of Csanad, the Emperor-King will declare it open. He will then propose a toast; this will be drunk by himself and the two other sovereigns from golden beakers specially prepared for the occasion, which will be handed to their Majesties by the Minister of Commerce. The ceremony will be brought to a close by a banquet in the evening.

TO GUARD THE SEAL FISHERIES.

A Revenue Cutter Officer to be Left on Duty on St. Paul Island.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 20.—Word comes from the Bering Sea fleet that a Lieutenant of the Revenue Cutter Service will be left on the Island of St. Paul, with a detail of seamen, to guard that territory during the coming Winter. The officer selected for duty is said to be Second Lieut. D. F. A. De Otte. This officer is now serving as the Navigating Lieutenant of the revenue cutter Corwin.

The Island of St. Paul is one of the Pribilof group, commonly referred to as the "seal islands." The group lies in Bering Sea, distant from Unalaska about 500 miles in a northwesterly direction. Unalaska lies about 1,200 miles to the westward of Sitka.

The Pribilof group of islands is leased by the United States Government to the Alaska Commercial Company. This company has the exclusive right to catch seals on that territory, the number of the catch being limited each year by the Treasury Department. It often happens that after the departure of the revenue cutters from Bering Sea some bold seal craft penetrates the stormy region of Bering Sea late in the Winter, and makes a dash for the seal rookeries of the Pribilof group. At such a time a few hours' work by a landing party on an unnoticed part of the beach means a reward of many hundreds of skins. It is to prevent any such depredation that Lieut. De Otte will be left north this Fall. This officer will quit the Corwin just before that vessel sails southward, which will be some time in September. The whole Bering Sea fleet of revenue cutters, with the exception of the Bear, will be out of the sea by the 1st of October. The Bear will touch at St. Paul late in November, and by Dec. 1 she, too, will take her departure. From that time on the detail left on St. Paul Island can expect no communication with the outside world until the Spring of 1897.

This is the second time that a revenue cutter officer has been left over Winter in the far north, the first instance being in the Winter of 1892, when Second Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth did similar duty.

Besides the Government representatives, several officials of the Alaska Commercial Company will remain north, and, as this company maintains excellent quarters, supplied with a good library, billiard room, and mess hall, the guard work is not so much of a hardship as it might be.

The islands are full of natives, and the government of these people is left pretty much to the officer in charge of the detail from the fleet. This officer becomes, as it were, a sort of Acting Governor of the territory.

During the past Summer another officer—Second Lieut. John G. Berry of the revenue cutter Grant—has been in charge of the Island of Attu. This island is the most Western possession of the United States. It is one of the Aleutian chain, and lies at a distance of about 1,000 miles to the west of Unalaska. Attu is distant only about 400 miles from the Japan coast. This is, and also is full of natives, a childlike set of people, and the detail to Attu is, in the saying of the officers of the fleet, equivalent to being made King of the territory. During the Summer of 1895, Second Lieut. George C. Cowwine was in charge of the island, and in 1894 Second Lieut. W. U. E. Jacobs was on duty. All vessels touching at Attu or entering the sea from the Japan coast are compelled regularly to enter, according to Custom House regulations, at that island, and the officer there on duty certifies to their manifests and examines the cargoes. Just before the fleet disbands from the Summer patrol one vessel is sent out to Attu to pick up the officer left in charge.

The revenue cutter Grant is reported to have saved two merchant vessels from destruction this Summer in the vicinity of Unalaska. The Grant is commanded by Capt. J. A. Slamm.

NEWS CORRESPONDENCE EXEMPT.

It May Be Carried by Railroads Under the New Postal Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Responding to numerous inquiries regarding the full scope and effect of the order of the Post Office Department forbidding railroad companies to carry correspondence relating to other than their own business on their trains, Mr. Charles Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has published the letter of Postmaster General Wilson to E. Prentiss Bailey, editor of The Utica Observer, on the subject. The letter quotes the following ruling, made by the department several years ago:

"The Post Office Department has never insisted that it is unlawful to carry by express, or by private carriage, such manuscript as is intended for publication, when not accompanied by any matter in the nature of personal correspondence. Mere news matter, prepared by the correspondents of the press for the columns of their papers, can, under this ruling, be carried by express or otherwise than in the mails; but if any matter in the nature of personal correspondence is inclosed with such manuscript, it can only be carried (lawfully) in the cover of a Government stamped envelope.

"It was not the intention of the order referred to," said Mr. Wilson "to change that ruling."

This interpretation of the order will be sent to all railroad and express companies, so that the practice, so long in vogue of sending news matter to destination in care of baggage master or express agent need not be interfered with. For a time, under the construction of the late order, some railroad companies refused to handle the matter.

THE BROOKLYN INSPECTED.

The New United States Cruiser Will Make Her Trial Trip To-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The new United States cruiser Brooklyn was inspected by the naval examining board to-day. The Inspectors went aboard of the vessel at Cramps' shipyard and spent the entire day in minutely examining every portion of the hull, guns, machinery, &c. They found everything to be up to the requirements, and will submit a report to that effect to the Secretary of the Navy.

The examining board is composed of Commodore George Dewey, Capt. Henry F. Picking, Capt. Francis A. Cook, Chief Engineer G. W. Stivers, Commander Charles H. Davis, Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, Lieut. Commander Edward P. Wood, Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, and Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton.

The Brooklyn will start for her trial trip on Saturday morning. After leaving her berth at Cramps' shipyard she will proceed to the Breakwater, and from there will steam to the Massachusetts coast. On Wednesday she will begin her trial of speed and seaworthiness over the official course. In anticipation of the trial the Navy Department has issued orders to the Board of Inspectors and to officers to act as assistants, directing them to assemble in Boston. The Board of Inspectors will not go to Boston on the Brooklyn, but will go from Philadelphia by rail and meet her there.

FUNERAL OF GAIL HAMILTON.

The Dead Authoress Buried Quietly in the Home of Her Childhood.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Entire absence from ostentation characterized the funeral of Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, (Gail Hamilton,) which was held from her home in this town at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Many messages of sympathy from men and women of prominence have been received since her death, but few of them were able to come to the funeral. It was at first planned to have the funeral in the little village church at Hamilton, where Miss Dodge had been an attendant since her childhood, but this was abandoned at the last moment, and the simple service took place at her late home.

There were present nearly all the people of Hamilton, young and old, and many young people in whom Miss Dodge had a personal interest. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. G. Nichols, pastor of the Hamilton Congregational Church, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Temple Cutler, a schoolmate of Miss Dodge.

The eulogy was by the venerable Rev. William M. Barbour President of the Congregational College of Canada, at Montreal, who had known Miss Dodge all her life.

Lewis A. Dodge, Dr. Albert Whipple, Arthur W. Chandler, and Wesley Hobbs acted as pall bearers. The burial was in the Hamilton Cemetery.

A TRIUMPH FOR AMERICA

GEN. CEPERO'S CASE TO BE TRIED BY CUBAN CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Its Transfer from the Military Courts Was Demanded by This Nation—An American Citizen Who Is Accused of Having Commanded Insurgent Forces—A French Citizen Tried by Court-Martial for Aiding the Rebels.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The case of Gen. José Lorenzo Cepero, an American citizen, who was arrested in January last on board a steamer running between Cienfuegos and Batabano, has been transferred from the military to the civil authorities, and he will be tried by the High Criminal Court of Santa Clara. Gen. Cepero, it is said, was in command of the rebels who engaged the column of Gen. Arizon at Maltienpo during Gomez's march from the Siguanea Valley to Matanzas. It is also charged that he was the leader of many raids in the eastern provinces.

Cepero took passage at Cienfuegos on the steamer on which he was arrested. He was recognized by a Spanish Lieutenant, who denounced him to the authorities when the vessel reached Batabano. He was brought to Havana and lodged in Morro Castle. His case was taken up by Ramon O. Williams, the then American Consul General, who demanded that he be tried by the civil courts and not by a court-martial, as, being an American citizen and not having been captured with arms, his case came under the terms of the Spanish-American treaties. This demand has now been conceded, and Cepero will be transferred to Santa Clara for trial.

Honore Laine, a French citizen, who was arrested in Havana in January after having, as he claimed, been a prisoner in Gomez's camp for five days, when he made his escape, has been tried by a court martial, the authorities claiming that instead of having been a prisoner of the rebels he went to them willingly and took an active part in their operations against the Spaniards. The Procureur Fiscal demanded that Laine be sentenced to imprisonment for life. The judgment of the court martial was reserved.

The steamer Triton, which arrived here to-day, had on board 200 sick Spanish soldiers, who had been brought from the Province of Pinar del Rio for treatment in the hospitals here.

Watching Suspected Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—It was stated at the Treasury Department to-day that customs officers were watching the suspected filibustering steamer Laurada, under orders issued several weeks ago. These orders included also the Three Friends, the Dauntless, and other suspected vessels. The supposition of the officials is that out of the issue of these orders grew the report printed to-day that a commission had been appointed to investigate the departure of the Laurada from the Delaware customs district.

Spanish Story of a Battle.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that on Sunday a body of insurgents under Maceo set fire to and destroyed a railroad bridge and derailed a train which was on its way to Pinar del Rio. The military escort of the train consisted of 150 men, who fought the rebels until reinforcements of Spanish troops arrived and drove the insurgents off. It is estimated that Maceo's force numbered 5,000 men. The loss of the rebels is not known, but the Spaniards had six men killed and twenty-two wounded.

FOR A NEW FAST STEAMER LINE.

Gen. Laurie Going to Canada to Make Necessary Arrangements.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Gen. John Wimburn Laurie, M. P., will sail to-morrow in the Allan Line steamer Parisian from Liverpool for Montreal. He is going to Ottawa in connection with the plan for the establishment of a new line of fast mail steamers, and also to discuss the question of extending the naval-reserve system to the colonies.

Gen. Laurie is well known to Canadians. As Major in the Second Queen's Royal Regiment he was on special service in Canada 1861. In 1862 he was a Colonel in the Canadian militia, and he held a command in the Canadian Northwest rebellion. He has seen much active service, having been in the Crimea, where he was wounded; in the Indian mutiny, and in the Transvaal. He was Inspecting Field Officer in Nova Scotia from 1862 to 1881, President of the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, Warden of the Halifax Council, and a member of the Canadian Parliament. He married Frances, daughter of the Hon. Enos Collins of Halifax. He is a Conservative and sits in the House of Commons for the Pembroke and West Haverford District.

The statement conveyed in a New-York cable dispatch published here that friction had arisen between the Canadian and Imperial Governments in regard to the establishment of a new fast Atlantic mail service between Canada and Great Britain is denied upon the highest authority. The fact is that the matter has been entirely suspended pending the decision of the new Canadian Ministry.

DYNAMITER JOHN DALY RELEASED.

Accompanied to London by Officers of the Portland Prison.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—John Daly, the Irish dynamiter who has been serving a life sentence in Portland Prison, was released to-day.

Daly was met at the prison by his brother James, who accompanied him on his journey. He was also accompanied by a member of the Amnesty Association. After leaving the prison the party was driven to the Weymouth station to catch a train for Waterloo station, London. Daly looked worn and ill. Before leaving Weymouth Daly and his companions partook of several glasses of champagne.

Daly arrived in London at 7 o'clock this evening. Although he is nominally at liberty, he is still attended by officers of Portland Prison. Only a few of his friends were allowed to welcome him when he was released, and the same course has been taken in London, the object presumably being to prevent a demonstration. It is understood that Daly will go to Birmingham.

DR. NANSEN'S STEAMER FRAM.

She Has Arrived Safely at Skjervoe, and He Has Gone to Meet Her.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 20.—Dr. Nansen's arctic exploring steamer Fram has arrived safely at Skjervoe, a fishing post on the bay, near the North Cape.

A dispatch from Skjervoe to the Aftenposten says that on Aug. 14 the Fram called at Danes Island, where a visit was made to M. Andree, the Swedish explorer, whose intention it is to attempt to find the north pole by means of a balloon. M. Andree had not yet made his ascension. The Fram sailed from Skjervoe for Tromsoe to-day. All on board were well.

The Fram, with Dr. Nansen on board, sailed from Christiania June 24, 1893. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner and is provided with a steam engine of 160 horse power. She was expected to depend principally on her sails while in the ice. Her displacement is 800 tons, and her sides are so constructed as to force all the ice meeting the vessel to pass underneath, thus preventing all "pinching" and "screwing." The vessel was launched Oct. 26, 1892, at Laurwick, near Christiania.

Dr. Nansen's plan was to make for the New-Siberia Islands, and thence sail directly north until the Fram should be imbedded in the ice, then drift along with it, following the west coast of any land that might be met.

Dr. Nansen left the Fram in March, 1895, in latitude 84, longitude 10.27, to explore north of the Franz Josef route, and the Fram's arrival at Skjervoe is strictly in accordance with his prediction that she would eventually arrive at Spitzbergen or some point in the open sea.

Shortly after receiving the news of the arrival of the Fram at Skjervoe, Dr. Nansen started for the latter place to meet her. Before leaving Hammerfest Dr. Nansen wired Capt. Sverdrup, the commander of the Fram, as follows: "A thousand welcomes to you all. Hurrah for the Fram."

FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN MILLAIS.

St. Paul's Cathedral Crowded with Mourners for the Artist.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The funeral of Sir John Millais, President of the Royal Academy, who died on Aug. 13, took place in St. Paul's Cathedral to-day. The cortège started from the house at 10 o'clock. The coffin, covered with a crimson pall, was placed upon an open car drawn by four horses.

The pall-bearers were Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Carlisle, Gen. Lord Wolseley, the Marquis of Granby, Sir Henry Irving, Holman Hunt, R. A., and Philip H. Calderon. When the procession reached Burlington House it was joined by the members of the Royal Academy, who marched to St. Paul's Cathedral. Most of the shops along the route were closed and the streets were lined with people. Hosts of spectators also gathered around the cathedral, and within the edifice there was a vast crowd.

Canon Scott-Holland and a number of minor canons met the procession at the grand entrance of the cathedral. As the procession passed up the central aisle the services began, the choir singing Croft's funeral music. Admiral of the Fleet Sir John E. Commerell was present as the representative of the Queen, and the Prince of Wales was represented by Sir Francis Knollys. The wreaths sent to the house by friends were so numerous that two carloads of them were sent to the cathedral in advance of the funeral procession.

SECRETARY HERBERT IN LONDON.

His Visit to Europe Purely in the Nature of a Holiday.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Hilary A. Herbert, United States Secretary of the Navy, who arrived here yesterday, called at the United States Embassy this morning and afterward attended the funeral of Sir John Millais, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A representative of The United Associated Presses had an interview this afternoon with Mr. Herbert, who, after saying that he had a pleasant voyage across the ocean on the steamer St. Louis, said that his visit to Europe was purely for the purpose of taking a holiday. He expected to make a tour of England, after which he would take a trip to the Continent. Although he was not here on official business, Mr. Herbert added, he intended to call at the Admiralty Office, and would probably pay a visit to the dockyards.

He expected, he said, to return home in about six weeks.

Baron von Zedtwitz's Funeral.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Funeral services were held at Ryde this morning over the body of Baron von Zedtwitz, the German yachtsman who was killed in the collision between his yacht, the Isolde, and the German Emperor's cutter Meteor off Southsea on Tuesday. There was a large attendance of yachtsmen and others in the church. The coffin was covered with wreaths and yachting flags. After the services the body was taken in charge by friends, who started with it for Dresden, where it will be interred.

Death of Prof. Green.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Prof. A. H. Green, M. A., Professor of Geology of the University of Oxford, is dead.

Prof. Green was in his sixty-fourth year, having been born Oct. 10, 1832. He had been Professor of Geology at Oxford since 1888, and before this held a post in the Government Geological Survey of England and Wales. He was the author of "Physical Geology," "The Geology of the Yorkshire Coalfield," and several memoirs of the Geological Survey.

Gold Bars for New-York.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Hamburg Nachrichten says that the steamer Normannia of the Hamburg-American Line, which sailed to-day from that port for New-York, will take on board at Cherbourg, France, a port of call, gold bars to the value of £240,000 ($1,200,000) consigned to New-York houses.

Photographed the Sun's Eclipse.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The St. Petersburg astronomical expedition which was sent to Tornea, Finland, to observe the recent total eclipse of the sun, has been very successful. Members of the expedition have telegraphed here that they were enabled to get ten excellent photographs of the corona.

SAVED FROM A BURNING HOUSE.

Mrs. Fannie Liberman's Narrow Escape from Death.

Mrs. Fannie Liberman narrowly escaped death by suffocation last night in a fire at 199 East Broadway, which did about $500 damage.

The fire is looked upon as of strange origin, and will be investigated by the police and Fire Marshal Hollister. It began in the apartment of Solomon Koninski, a tailor, who lives on the second floor. When the firemen arrived they were told that an old lady on an upper floor, who was known to have been in the building before the fire started, had not left it. This was Mrs. Liberman, who is an invalid and the mother-in-law of Issy Putter, who also occupies the rooms with his wife.

When Mrs. Lieberman smelled the smoke, which rapidly ascended from the lower floor and soon filled all of her rooms, she tried to escape by the kitchen door. The key was hot from the heat, and just as the woman caught hold of it her little strength left her and she fell to the floor.

Fireman Charles Sheridan of Truck No. 6, one of the first to reach the third floor, could not enter by any of the doors, as they were all locked. He burst in the hallway door, which chanced to be the one leading to the kitchen, and picked up Mrs. Lieberman and carried her down through the smoke to the street. For a time it was believed that he had been too late to save her life. An ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital soon revived Mrs. Lieberman, and said that she had sustained no injury except from inhalation of the smoke. From this, he said, she would soon recover.

Koninski says that he entered the house about 7 o'clock. He lit a match, and afterward threw it on the floor. He says he stamped it out with his foot. He only remained in the place about five minutes. It was less than five minutes after he had gone that the fire was discovered. A fire which partly burned out Koninski's front rooms occurred about three months ago.

AN UNPROFITABLE BURGLARY.

Fifty Cents All the Thief Got for His Trouble.

A burglar go into the office building at 182 Grand Street Wednesday evening before the doors were closed for the night, and after prying open an iron safe and rumaging through dozens of drawers and closets of the Prudential Insurance Company left the building by the roof, having secured only a fifty-cent piece. The burglary was not discovered until yesterday morning when the offices were thrown open. The insurance company's offices are on the second floor.

The small safe, in which are kept the private papers and account books, had been pried open with burglars' tools, but no money was found in it. This failure probably enraged the burglar, who then ruthlessly searched every drawer and closet in the company's rooms. He scattered the papers about promiscuously, seemingly getting angrier at finding nothing of value. At last he came across a fifty-cent piece which an old lady had paid on two policies and which had been put in the cashbox. Taking this prize, the man escaped by going to the roof through the scuttle and crossing to an Elizabeth Street tenement, through which he descended to the street.

The building is a five-story brick and stone structure, occupying the two lots at 182 and 184 Grand Street. The entrance at No. 182 is protected by a massive iron door. None of the other offices in the place appears to have been visited by the burglar.

MAINE'S STAND IS FIRM

ITS DEMOCRACY REFUSES TO BE LED INTO THE POPULIST CAMP.

The Candidate and Platform Adopted at Chicago Utterly Repudiated—The Maintenance of the Gold Standard Demanded—The Nomination of Clifford for Governor Indorsed—Course of President Cleveland Approved.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—The Maine gold Democrats this afternoon held a mass convention in Congress Hall to choose twelve delegates to the Indianapolis Convention and to nominate six Electors to vote for the candidate for President to be nominated at Indianapolis.

There was no nomination for Governor because W. H. Clifford was named for that office by a committee of bolters from the recent Waterville Democratic silver State Convention.

Col. Fellows of New-York, Hervey N. Shepard of Boston, Edward C. Jordan, H. W. Swasey, W. H. Clifford, W. H. Stevens of Portland, and a score of others had seats on the platform.

C. Vey Holman of Thomaston called the assemblage to order. In the course of his address, Mr. Holman said: "We are here to rebuke the falsity and condemn the iniquities of the Chicago Convention, and no man can afford to take part here to-day who does not thoroughly denounce its declarations."

Mr. Holman then delivered a touching eulogy on the late ex-Gov. William E. Russell. A telegram of encouragement from William D. Bynum of Indiana was read.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We, as representatives of the National Democracy of Maine, in convention assembled, unqualifiedly indorse the action of the Provisional National Committee, assembled at Indianapolis, in summoning the honest and loyal Democrats of this country to meet in National Convention in that city Sept. 2 for the purpose of enunciating a straightforward declaration of genuine Democratic principles and of nominating a Democratic Presidential ticket.

We absolutely repudiate and denounce the Populistic assemblage known as the Chicago Convention and everything emanating therefrom.

We ratify and indorse the financial plank adopted at the Maine Democratic Convention at Portland, June 17, and reaffirm our belief in the necessity of maintaining the existing gold standard of value in our National currency.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the ancient, true, and time-honored doctrines of Democracy as taught by the fathers of the Republic and interpreted by their worthy successors.

We denounce protection for protection's sake as a mischievous misuse of the functions of Government, fostering class legislation for the benefit of a minority manufacturing oligarchy at the expense of the majority of wage-earning consumers.

We assert the inalienable right of consumers to purchase the products of the earth and of manufactures at the lowest price compatible with honest remuneration of labor, without the intervention of trusts and unlawful combinations, and in any market, subject only to the burden of such taxation as is necessary for the support of the proper administration of Government.

We commend the honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity of the present Democratic Federal Administration, and admire the intelligence and sturdy patriotism with which it has encountered and surmounted its heavy legacy of bankruptcy embarrassments and costly errors, in the face of the determined opposition of the place-hunting section of its nominal supporters.

We confirm the cheerful action of those sound-money Democrats who withdrew from the recent Waterville Convention, and pledge our support at the polls to William H. Clifford for the Governorship of Maine.

The following electors were chosen: At large, Weston Thompson, Brunswick; Erastus Lermont, Thomaston; First District, L. D. M. Sweat, Portland; Second District, M. P. Milliken, Richmond; Third District, L. B. Deasy, Bar Harbor; Fourth District, Charles A. Snow, Bangor.

The following delegates to the Indianapolis Convention were chosen: C. Vey Holman, Thomaston; W. H. Clifford, Portland; Giles O. Bailey, Portland; H. G. Foss, Auburn; Russell K. Woodman, Westbrook; M. O. Milliken, Richmond; Edward C. Jordan, Portland; John Harwood, Bowdoin; R. E. Rherson, Lebanon; George H. Weeks, Damariscotta; Josiah Chase, York, and William H. Gardiner, Camden.

The alternates were as follows: F. W. Blanchard, Bath; John H. Belcher, Freeport; R. H. Nott, Saco; J. B. True, Intervale; E. E. Coombs, Lisbon Falls; William H. Stevens, Portland; G. S. H. McDowell, Lewiston; S. G. Otis, Hallowell; A. F. Moulton, Scarborough; J. F. Gerry, Bangor; Dion Wilson and Nathan Clifford, Portland.

Harvey N. Shephard of Boston was introduced and greeted with applause. He spoke for upward of an hour, starting in by lauding the present National Administration. The action of the Chicago Convention was denounced most bitterly, the speaker stating his inability to comprehend how any Democrat who had the least conscience and interest of his country at heart could support Bryan and thus uphold the doctrine of Populism.

Col. Fellows of New-York delivered an eloquent address. He said, among other things:

For the past twenty-five years I have been accustomed to address a Democratic Party in the State of Maine. I address you to-day under different conditions, but I appear to uphold the same faith as that which I was taught when I was a quarter of a century younger. I see that this is a truly Democratic gathering, and if I was asked why I could not support the sentiment at Chicago, I should say because I am a Democrat and intend to continue to be.

I did not get any Democracy from inheritance. I was brought up under the teachings of a father who was a Whig, and at a time when it was believed that to be a Democrat was to be a man for whom there was very little hope.

I believe in the methods by which the parties have been accustomed to conduct their proceedings. Would it have been regular that delegates to the Chicago Convention adopted verbatim the platform of the convention which had met three weeks before at St. Louis?

That Chicago Convention mocked Democratic principles and repudiated every declaration that Democracy had made in the past, and scoffed at creed. We are not bound by its action. When a convention undertakes that something must be accepted as our panacea which we had never tested before, I deny its regularity. The action of the National Committee was overridden at Chicago, and that action, while not perhaps vital, displayed the idea of revolution. The convention started by a violation of usage and then formed a platform reeking with non-Democratic principles.

The rest of Col. Fellows's address was devoted to a clear exposition of the money question.

At the close he arraigned in severe terms the Altgelds, Tillmans, and others who come to this country to assail its fabric, seeking to undermine its standing and pushing it along to ruin.

PREPARING TO GO TO SYRACUSE.

Ex-Gov. Flower and Others Who May Be Delegates at Large.

Sound-money Democrats are taking great interest in the preparations for the convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, which will be held in Syracuse Monday, Aug. 31, for the election of delegates to the sound-money convention at Indianapolis.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower will be one of the delegates at large, and probably Edward M. Shepard of Kings, Franklin D. Locke of Erie, and Charles Tracey of Albany the others.

This list, however, is by no means official, except that it is practically settled that ex-Gov. Flower will head the delegation.

Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown has been added to the State Committee, and will take an active part in the campaign for the cause of sound money.

The Executive Committee of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party has selected George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn as Assistant Treasurer of the committee, and he was notified of his selection yesterday.

THE BIBLE ON SOUND MONEY.

Dr. Gunsaulus Makes Some Comments on Bryan's Metaphor.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Republicans of Plymouth opened the political campaign this evening, in Standish Guards Armory, with a large crowd present. E. B. Atwood presided, and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President of Armour Institute, Chicago, made the principal address.

Mr. Gunsaulus in part said:

As I read my Bible I find that there are certain conceptions with reference to this matter of money, for example, which are worthy of our thought. I find that the Almighty, Ruler of Nations, was very particular with His people Israel, whom He had led out of bondage, even as He hath led this country to prosperity and power by His providential hand. If you will open the Book of Deuteronomy you will find more sound financial philosophy than the flat currency philosophers or even the double standard associations of the world have ever produced. Let me read you what is there commanded:

"Thou shalt not have in thy bag different weights, a great and a small. But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have, that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, for all that do such things and all that do unrighteously are an abomination unto the Lord thy God."

I need not go into the matter of the money and coinage system of the Jewish people further than to state that, as a student of these matters, every one will find out that there are other phrases in the Bible which might be used in the discussion that was commenced at Chicago in addition to those which Brother Bryan used at the close of his remarkable oration. Of one thing we may be sure—the patriotic ministers of this land have some other purpose in the use of the crown of thorns and the cross of the Nazarene than conjuring up with such sacred emblems the unholy spectres of dishonor and revolution.

Mr. Gunsaulus in addressing the young men who were to vote for the first time, said:

To vote for a fifty-cent dollar is to discount your manhood, your Americanism, your loyalty 50 per cent. You cannot vote to go backward to a degraded currency without making the National ideal recede and surrender at the point where you stand in public life. You must not ally your youth, your enthusiasm, your promise as a man with this tendency to go back toward barbarism and wampum.

All that the Nation has harvested lies like a single seed in your hand, to be dropped by your vote into fields which shall be reaped in peace by the messengers of human progress, or to be trodden down by the hoofs of disorder under the shadow of a stained flag.

In conclusion, Mr. Gunsaulus exhorted his audience not to despise England because she preferred an honest dollar, but to make sure that our statesmanship was as comprehensive as that of Alfred, Cromwell, Russell, and Burke, and it would be worthy of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James M. Smith.

Major James M. Smith, for the last seventeen years cashier of the Naval Office at the Custom House, died yesterday at his home, in this city, 2,266 Seventh Avenue. He had been seriously ill for three weeks.

His associates regarded him as one of the most capable men in the local Customs Service, and he was highly esteemed by them for his personal qualities. Grand Army and Masonic affairs engaged much of his attention outside of his official duties, and he enjoyed honors in both of those orders.

Pittsfield, Mass., was his native town, where he was born Oct. 3, 1836. His father was then pastor of a Methodist Church there. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Smith enlisted in the navy. After a brief service in that branch of the Union forces he became Second Lieutenant of the Tenth New-York Regiment. As Captain in the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry he served through the Shenandoah Valley and other Virginia campaigns. Leave of absence was granted him to come to this city to recruit a regiment, which he did, afterward returning to the field under his old command. He acted for a time as Provost Marshal of Berlin, Va. At the close of hostilities he was made a Brevet Major. He served in 1885 as aide de camp for John Schott, Department Commander for New-York of the Grand Army. He was a charter member of Idlewild Lodge, Knights of Honor, and held important offices in that lodge.

William Ware.

William Ware, the senior member of the firm of William Ware & Sons, exporters of butter, cheese, and provisions at 169 Chambers Street, died Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harpur, at Belfast, Ireland.

Mr. Ware was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 24, 1821, and came to this country in 1862. He engaged in the provision trade at 2 Broadway. When the building there was torn down, Mr. Ware moved to 13 Broadway, and ten years ago the firm, which consists of the father and three sons, took offices at 169 Chambers Street. Mr. Ware was well known in the provision trade, and had been for over twenty-five years a member of the Produce Exchange.

Mr. Ware and his wife went to Belfast, Ireland, to visit their married daughter, as had been their custom every Summer for a number of years. Although seventy-five years old, Mr. Ware was hale and hearty, and appeared to be in perfect health when he sailed. He often boasted that he had never had a headache in his life. His death occurred after a week's illness. He leaves a wife, four sons, and one daughter. The burial will be in Belfast. All the sons live at Stapleton, S. I., where Mr. Ware had a beautiful home.

Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney.

Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney of Harvard died at New-London, N. H., Wednesday. He had been Sturgis-Hooper Professor of Geology and Metallurgy at Harvard since 1865 and was a prominent member of the American Association and of the National Academy of Science.

Prof. Whitney was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1819; was graduated from Yale in 1839, and studied in Europe from 1842 to 1846. He was connected with the State Geological Survey of New-Hampshire in 1840, and from 1847 to 1850 was with J. W. Foster in the survey of the mineral regions surrounding Lake Superior.

He also took part in the survey of Iowa and the lead region of Wisconsin. He was head of the California survey from 1860 to 1874, until, in the latter year, it was abandoned. He published several complete works. He was unmarried. The burial will be in Northampton.

Curtis Coe Nichols.

Curtis Coe Nichols, Treasurer and one of the founders of the Boston Five-Cent Savings Bank, died Wednesday at his Summer home, at Nantasket, aged eighty-two years.

He was one of the small band of aggressive Abolitionists who laid the foundations of the Republican Party. In 1840, he was associated with the editorial management of The Emancipator. Subsequently, he had charge of The Beacon of Liberty, and was connected with Henry Wilson, afterward Vice President, as co-editor and proprietor of The Daily Republican.

He served two terms in the State Legislature, and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Obituary Notes.

—Col. William S. Hooper, a prominent resident of Cape May, N. J., died yesterday, aged eighty years. He was proprietor of the old Mansion House, and entertained Henry Clay and other distinguished men of that period. He had been Sheriff of Cape May County, Tax Receiver, and for many years a County Commissioner. Col. Hooper had a brilliant war record, having served for three years in the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment. He was a well-known Mason.

—Hiram Wilbur, eighty-three years old, died at Troy N. Y., Wednesday. He became connected with navigation on the Hudson River many years ago, and controlled a number of sailing vessels and barges. For a few years Capt. Wilbur was in the lumber business in Brooklyn. He served through the Seminole war in Florida as Captain of a company.

—Joseph E. Brown, (Moses Skinner,) the well-known playwright, formerly in business in Boston, died at the Danvers (Mass.) Lunatic Hospital Wednesday. He was known through his connection with Sol Smith Russell, for whom he wrote "Edgewood Folks" and numerous short humorous sketches. He leaves a wife and four children.

—John Thornton, a confectioner, baker, and caterer, of Hackensack, died yesterday of heart disease. He was fifty-one years old, and leaves four children and a widow. He was chief agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Bergen County.

—William Brown of Vancouver, B. C., General Western Freight Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died suddenly in Portland, Oregon, Wednesday, from inflammation of the stomach.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Candidate.
Third Kentucky	Democratic	John S. Rhea
Seventh Iowa	Silver Rep.	Frank Evans
Third Nebraska	Democratic	Samuel Maxwell
Fifth Nebraska	Democratic	R. D. Sutherl'd
Third Illinois	Populist	C. Roberts
Sixth Nebraska	Populist	W. L. Green
Sixth Michigan	Republican	Samuel Smith

Indorsed by Silver Republicans and Populists. †Fusion with Populists.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—3 A. M.—Two-story frame dwelling; Marion Street and Becker Avenue, Westchester; George Herman, occupant; damage, $500.

—3:20 A. M.—333 East Thirty-fourth Street; grocery of Giovanni Sazo; damage, $800.

—7:50 A. M.—427 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; tenement; damage slight.

—8 A. M.—Tullio's shop on Randall's Island; Department of Charities; damage, $500.

—12:26 P. M.—251 East Forty-seventh Street; Central Stable Company; damage, $30.

—12:25 P. M.—1,684 Bathgate Avenue; Daniel J. Sullivan; dwelling; damage, $6,000; 1,356 and 1,686 Bathgate Avenue; damage, $2,000.

—12:30 P. M.—334 East Sixty-sixth Street; August Cohen; dwelling; damage, $40.

—7:15 P. M.—199 East Broadway; Mrs. M. Moran's tenement; damage, $500.

UNDER THE POLAR STAR

CLAY GREENE AND DAVID BELASCO'S PLAY A PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS.

A Simple and Forcible Melodrama Set with Novel and Striking Pictures—Cheered by a Big Crowd of Spectators in the Academy—Good Acting and Fine Scenery — Clay Greene's Unusual Speech Before the Curtain.

The first theatrical production of the new season has been made with prodigious success. Clay Greene and David Belasco's melodrama called "Under the Polar Star" thrilled and delighted an audience that fairly jammed the big Academy last night. It will make a fortune for its authors and the bold and energetic young impresario, William A. Brady, who has dared to produce it in a splendid manner.

No recent production of scenic melodrama has surpassed it in a pictorial way; very few that are remembered by first-nighters have equaled it. Marine experts undoubtedly would find some amusing technical errors in its scenes on board ship and in its naval uniforms. The few folks who have been in the Arctic regions might not consider its pictorial representation of accidents and incidents there sufficiently accurate. But what is mistakenly termed "realism" in the scenic equipment of a melodrama is generally anomalous and out of harmony with the play.

The scenic pictures in "Under the Polar Star" are such as impress the ordinary spectator with the sense of reality, and they are quite in harmony with the play, which is not a matter-of-fact transcript of real life, but a theatrical presentation of love, adventure, disaster, and the ultimate triumph of virtue, in which humanity is typified by the employment of certain long-recognized ideals—namely, the brave, enduring, deeply sympathetic, intensely emotional woman as heroine; the incarnation of youthful strength, courage, sensibility, and devotion as the hero; and, in the villain's character, falsehood, cruelty, low cunning, and cowardice, with no redeeming trait to relieve them.

The play itself is simple, direct, and forcible. Its story is told with no excess of words, and with few attempts at poetic flights, though Mr. Greene, who wrote the text, is a writer of some imaginative force, and he has bestowed both dignity and eloquence upon certain passages, such as the prayer before the departure of the search party from the ice-bound ship.

In the Arctic expedition there are two young naval officers, and the woman loved by one of them and desired by the other for the sake of her fortune and for the sake, also, of defrauding his rival. The woman has secured her place on the ship through the aid of an Eskimo guide, who is her devoted servant, disguised as a cabin boy. On the eve of the departure of the expedition the wealthy merchant who has fathered it has been murdered. The heroine, who is the merchant's ward, believes that the hero has committed the crime, and joins the expedition because she believes his cousin, to whom she has plighted her troth, is in danger. On board ship she soon makes the mistake that gives her heart to its rightful owner, and all the craft and cruelty of the man who has been her accepted lover are made plain to her.

Thenceforward until the culmination the play depicts the contest between the hero and heroine on one side, and the purposeful villain on the other, to prevent their separation amid the perils of the ice-bound sea; for there is a written accusation of murder against Surgeon Harry Carleton at home, and First Officer Brandon must be forced to go home and clear his cousin. For his part, Brandon is willing enough to go home, but prefers to go alone. Wherefore the devices to which he resorts to destroy his virtuous companions, and the thrilling situations they lead to, may be imagined.

Surrounding them and involved with them is a fine and startling pictorial view of the dangers of Arctic navigation—the collision of the fog-enveloped ship with icebergs, the burning of the hulk in its bed of ice, the breaking of the ice floe upon which the survivors are floating—while now the midnight sun glows on the horizon, and again the northern lights flash their splendors in the sky.

Good melodrama is a worthy and staple article, and there is always room for it, and if Manager Brady continues to produce native works of this variety in a manner so capable and artistic he will deserve the gratitude of his compatriots. "Under the Polar Star" is worth a dozen such plays as "The Sporting Duchess," and its performance is quite as good, in a purely dramatic sense, as that of the English melodrama on the same stage last season.

Grace Henderson plays her arduous rôle with energy and discretion, and displays unexpected versatility. W. H. Thompson's Eskimo dialect may or may not be the actual thing, but his make-up is picturesque and his death scene is graphic and telling. Carlyle, Cuyler Hastings, George Wessels, Dietrichstein, (as a preposterous scientist,) Theodore Babcock, (as an impossible journalist,) are all capable.

There were many curtain calls last night. After the thrilling penultimate climax, Clay Greene, whose name alone figured in the author's line on the house bill, made an unusually significant speech for a dramatist on a first night. He said that in the last ten years the play had been rejected by nearly every manager in the country. He hoped that Mr. Brady, who had dared to produce it, would make all the money with it that Clay Greene had known long ago the play was worth. He explained that David Belasco, who had "staged" the piece, deserved a large share of credit for the authorship, and urged the audience to call for Belasco and thank him. Accordingly Belasco was vigorously summoned to the front, and appeared in a disheveled condition to bow in his nervous way. Mr. Brady was also called to the front.

And this is, roughly, the story of the long-delayed first performance in New-York of "Under the Polar Star." Of the play there is more to say calmly hereafter.

Silas Rodman	Charles Kent
John Hamilton	George Wessels
Harry Carleton	Francis Carlyle
William Brandon	Cuyler Hastings
Achille Rabon	Leo Dietrichstein
Washington Post	Theodore Babcock
Alexy	W. H. Thompson
Dr. Bacon	Neil Warner
Secretary of the Navy	Frederick A. Thomson
Lieut. Hunt	Ulric B. Collins
Jimmy O'Regan	Felix Haney
Brierly	Hardee Kirkland
Benton	Robert B. Holland
Gray	C. Pearson
Hale	W. H. Foy
Quartermaster	David Vallencourt
Helen Blaine	Grace Henderson
Mrs. Carleton	Mary Davenport
Flora Heath	Bijou Fernandez
Maggie Brown	Allie Gilbert
Mrs. Hunt	Bertie Tucman
Miss Pendleton	Kittie Webber

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BUCKINGHAM—John R. Walsh of Chicago.

—EVERETT—Albion W. Tourges of Mayville, N. Y.

—SAVOY—Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington.

—WINDSOR—Col. J. M. Schoonmaker and Ralph Baggaley of Pittsburg.

—WALDORF—Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut and John P. Branch of Virginia.

—HOLLAND—Ex-Congressman Beriah Wilkins of Ohio and F. W. M. Cutcheon of St. Paul.

—GRAND UNION—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., and Bishop F. S. Chatard of Indianapolis.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Andrew Wylie of Washington, ex-Congressman John R. Buck of Hartford, and Speaker Hamilton Fish.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, Macgrane Coxe, United States Minister to Guatemala, and John H. Farrell of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska; Bishop Charles T. Quintard of Tennessee; ex-Gov. Joseph K. Toole of Montana, and A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The hotel at Russell, Mass., a wooden structure two stories high, of which Henry McCutcheon is proprietor. Loss about $8,000. There is no fire service. Cause of fire unknown.

BANKS TAKE NO ACTION.

Not to Facilitate Further Importation of Gold.

Announcement that $250,000 in gold had been engaged in London for this market in addition to the $2,000,000 ordered on Wednesday had less effect in the financial district yesterday than had the decision that the banks would probably do nothing at present to facilitate the further importation of gold. Coincident with this decision, although not related to it, the rate for exchange advanced, thus making imports less easy than they were with demand bills at $4.85. The price of bills yesterday touched $4.85¾.

The bank policy was not determined at a formal meeting. Several Presidents, who would be likely to take the lead in any movement, have talked over the subject every day recently. Their conclusion that it is not advisable for the banks to act now is all there is in the matter, but since their guidance would be accepted if the banks met to consider the subject, the effect is the same as if formal action had been taken.

What the banks may do should conditions become acute is undetermined. Banking men hope that gold may come through regular channels and without strain. Importations in this way would be effectual to meet the demand for money and to ease apprehension of a money famine.

The reason why the banks do not wish to enter into importations of gold, directly or by advances on commercial bills, is that such a course would probably necessitate the issue of Clearing House certificates. They wish to do business without the use of this agency. Reports yesterday indicated that they might hope to succeed.

Information which received the widest credence was that the gold engaged would be used to relieve the commercial situation. Acceptances of first-class houses have been difficult of sale recently. When prime names, on which money could easily be had at 3 per cent. or better not long ago, could not find a market in the last few days at less than from 8 to 10 per cent., opportunity came for exceptionally profitable loans by houses with foreign connections. It is said that paper of this character is the basis for importations now ordered. Houses with money to spare on such paper could afford to import gold with 8 to 10 per cent. paper as security, even if exchange were not low. There seems to be some reason to suppose that arrangements to carry these loans have been made in a way to assure to gold importers a premium or its equivalent, to more than offset the loss in exchange.

Conditions in San Francisco have led to the supposition that the $2,000,000 in gold may be intended for that city. Legal-tender notes were never much in favor there, and now gold is in sharp demand. It is known that United States bonds to the amount of at least $100,000 have been sold here within a few days for San Francisco account. The savings banks there are intrenching themselves with gold, feeling that they can thereby quiet the uneasiness of their depositors. Accounts have already been greatly reduced on account of the scare in politics.

The banks, believing that actual gold for all comers and an abundance in reserve is the only way to allay fear, are said to be converting many of their assets into gold for this purpose. All contracts in that section are made expressly in gold terms, and only the sight of gold can make the people there feel comfortable. It is said that panic could in no way be more easily started among them than by attempting to convince them that first-class securities in possession of the banks were as good as gold

LITTLEFIELD WON RACES

HE SURPRISES RACEGOERS BY RIDING TWO WINNING HORSES.

The Friar Managed to Get Out of the Maiden Class by Winning the Dash Stakes—Buck Massie Had an Easy Victory in the Race for the Ocean Handicap — Rhodesia, Graziosa, Captive, and Ferrier Also Won—Mohawk's Bad Temper.

Littlefield and The Friar both got out of the class of maiden racers at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday afternoon, and the surprise in the one case was little greater than in the other. Littlefield first emerged from the maiden class in a run at six furlongs, in which he piloted his father's filly, Graziosa, home in front of a party of nine three-year-old fillies, a lot that was so bad that Cassette was made the favorite for the race.

Having thus got his hand in at winning races—something that he has not had much of a chance at this season—Littlefield kept up his gait in the next race by winning with The Friar, a colt that has been more extensively "touted" than almost any other of this year's crop, with the possible exception of St. Cloud, who has not yet faced the starter.

The Friar's victory was in the race for the Dash Stakes, at five furlongs, over the straight track, and brought out a field of but five starters, for which Rodermond, probably because he had run third in the Futurity, was made a hot favorite. The Friar was the second choice, and was pretty well played by a crowd who believed that so short a price as 1 to 2 was a false one against such a colt as Rodermond over a course that was essentially a sprinter's distance. There was a long delay at the post, due in great part to the antics of Mohawk Prince, who seems to have a lot of the very bad temper of his sire, Onondaga. The flag finally fell to a good start, and The Friar at once went to the front and set a lively pace for the others to follow. Rodermond seemed to be the only one of the party that could keep near the leader, but before he could get fairly to going The Friar had the race won. The others never got within striking distance of the leaders, and Suisun, who proved to be the best of the trio back of the contenders, was about a half dozen lengths behind Rodermond when they passed the judges.

The other stake on the card for the afternoon was the Ocean Handicap, at a mile, which brought out a field of a half dozen, Ben Eder being scratched from a selling race in which he had been entered to be sold for $2,400, and started in the handicap instead. It was Hobson's choice for him, as he had Buck Massie to beat in the race in which he started, and the almost equally speedy Captive to vanquish in the race from which he was declared. He could not get within hailing distance of Buck Massie in the race in which he ran, which proved an easy victory for the Western handicap animal, who was the favorite in the betting. Lehman was the only one that was able to make a semblance of a struggle with Buck Massie, who is so good just now that he would probably be able to take the measure of any horse in training in the East, at least. Madge D., who had been pinned on recently as a "good thing," in one of the sprinting races made the pace for a time, while Hill took things easy with Captive, just behind her. When Taral tried to get up alongside of Buck Massie with Lehman, Hill gave the former his head, and the easy way in which the Western horse moved away from Lehman showed what the ultimate result of the contest would be. Taral worked hard with his mount, and gave Lehman the hardest kind of a driving, but Buck Massie was altogether too much for him, and he won by a length, with a lot still in hand. Ben Eder ran a poor third.

The Messrs. Keene ran first and last in the opening race of the afternoon with Rhodesia and St. Roque, respectively. Coupled in the betting this pair were the favorites at 6 to 5, and Rhodesia was so much faster than anything else in the race that she never gave her backers a moment of doubt or worry. She was in front from the start to the finish, and beat The Manxman, pulled to a canter, by about three lengths.

There were but the nine three-year-old fillies that followed was quite a betting event, as Cassette, Graziosa, Crinea, and Harpsichord all had a lot of backers. That quartet had the race between them, Graziosa finally landing the money, and doing it with comparative ease. The best features of the race was the struggle for the place between Cassette and Crinea, which the former finally secured under a drive.

Captive made a runaway race of the fifth event, which was at a mile and an eighth, and for which he was a favorite. He had all the best of a very bad start, and Deerslayer had the worst of it. Deerslayer had a lot of ground to make up while Martin was easing Captive for the final struggle. It was too much of an effort for the Rollins colt, and he was beaten home by a half length.

Keenan, Ferrier, and Muskalonge were made equal favorites for the run of a mile and sixteenth over the turf course, which wound up the day's sport. The start had the horses sized up about right, for the fight was entirely between the trio. Ferrier finally won, after a very exciting struggle through the stretch with Muskalonge, who was only beaten a half length. Keenan, too, showed a flash of his speed in the stretch, but it was too late for him to get up with the leaders, though he lapped on Muskalonge at the end. Long Beach and Charade both showed traces of speed, but near the end both of them had attacks of the sulks, and they refused to try.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners, of $500. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12.

1—Rhodesia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., by Wisdom-Fanatique, 119 pounds, 6 to 5 and 8 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—The Manxman, O'Brien & McKeever's ch. c., 122, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., 118, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

Ludwigshafen, 122, 10 to 1, (Hill,) Arrezzo, 106, 10 to 1, (Martin,) Grey Bird, 117, 30 to 1, (McCafferty,) and St. Roque, 106, 6 to 5, coupled with Rhodesia, (Keene,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; non-starters of $1,000 allowed. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Main track. Time—1:16 3-5.

1—Graziosa, Charles Littlefield's b. f., by Ben All-Glendora, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Littlefield)
2—Cassette, A. Cisson's b. f., 113, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Crimea, D. Higgins's b. f., 112, 3 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by a half length; a neck between second and third.

Louise N., 112, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) Harpsichord, 112, 9 to 2, (Clayton,) Dorothy III., 112, 40 to 1, (Nutt,) Eliza Belle, 112, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) Royal Princess, 112, 25 to 1, (Tuberville,) and Belle Amie, 112, 15 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Dash Stakes, of $2,000; for two-year-olds; of which $350 to second, and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Straight. Time—1:01.

1—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker, 104 pounds, 7 to 2 and 3 to 1.....(Littlefield)
2—Rodermond, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 115, 1 to 2 and even money.....(Taral)
3—Suisun, M. F. Dwyer's br. f., 112, 5 to 1.....(Martin)

Won by a length; five lengths between second and third.

Mohawk Prince, 112, 80 to 1, (Doggett,) and Virginia Water, 101, 10 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Ocean Handicap of $1,500, of which $300 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Buck Massie, J. M. Murphy's br. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Triana, 119 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hill)
2—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5, 119, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 105, 4 to 1.....(Martin)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Dutch Skater, 5, 95, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) Connoisseur, 4, 103, 30 to 1, (Bergen,) and Madge D., 3, 95, 20 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 1-5.

1—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3 years, by Strathmore-Black Maria, 106 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Martin)
2—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4, 112, 2 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Doggett)
3—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3, 88, 9 to 2.....(Powers)

Won by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

Captain T., 9, 104, 15 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. On the turf. Time—1:49 1-5.

1—Ferrier, W. S. Hobart's ch. h., 6 years, by Falsetto-Cinderella, 133 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Musicdance, F. M. Arthur's b. c., 110, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Doggett)
3—Keenan, Blemton Stable's ch. h., 4, 138, 3 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Long Beach, 7, 115, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Beaumont, 3, 105, 15 to 1, (Bergen,) and Charade, 8, 117, 7 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran and finished as named.

KENTUCKY UNION IN GOOD TIME.

Won the Grand Hotel Stakes at Indianapolis in Straight Heats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—A large crowd witnessed the third day's programme of the New Grand Circuit races here to-day. There was some fine racing and in good time. In the 2:25 pace Sherman Clay was the favorite, but Pearl Onward was the steadier after the first two heats, and won with comparative ease. In the 2:15 trot Fred B. won three straight heats, although he had not been counted as a probable winner. In the third heat Splan sent Newcastle for the heat, but was pocketed in the stretch, on what he claimed a foul, which it was not allowed. The feature of the 2:12 trot was the fast time, the race being conceded to Kentucky Union before the start. Pat L. trotted a good second. The summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Pearl Onward, b. m., by Onward, (Speer).....4 3 1 1 1
Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, (Bocock).....1 2 2 3 3
Thorndike, b. s., by Chilthorn, (Tilden).....2 1 4 4 4
Jim Simmons, br. g., (Thomas).....5 4 3 2 2
L. T. Michener, br. s., (Berry)....3 5 5 dr.

Time—2:11½; 2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:15; 2:10¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Fred B., b. g., by Reveille, (Whitney).....1 1 1
Newcastle, b. g., by Cornelian, (Spahn).....5 3 2
Birdie Clay, rn. m., by Jay Bird, (Spears)..2 4 5
Celerema, b. m., (Thomas).....3 2 6
Jimmy Hamlv, b. g., (Macey).....6 6 3
Cut Glass, b. m., (Scott).....4 6 4

Time—2:15¼; 2:12½; 2:11¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; Grand Hotel Stakes; purse $1,000.

Kentucky Union, b. g., by Aberdeen, (Ecker).....1 1 1
Pat L., br. m., by Republican, (Lash).....2 2 4
Miss Nelson, b. m., by Norfolk, (Curtis)...4 4 2
Hiletta, gr. m., (Smith).....3 3 3

Time—2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:09.

ROBERT J. DEFEATS FRANK AGAN.

The Crack Pacer Had to Go One Heat in 2:04 to Beat His Rival.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Robert J. won again to-day from his rival, Frank Agan, and while records were not broken, the track record was equaled in the first heat. The second day of the Grand Circuit meeting here brought out a large attendance. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the track was in excellent condition.

The first race, the 2:10 class, trotting, brought out only four of the fifteen entries, and of these no one had a chance except Chance himself, who simply walked away from his field and won in straight heats. The feature of the day was, of course, the free-for-all pace, in which Robert J., Frank Agan, and W. W. P. scored for the word. Robert J. won the pole and went the distance without a skip. Agan held to his wheel to the half, lapped him on the three-quarters, and came into the stretch with a good fighting chance, but the little gelding outfooted him from the distance pole and won by a good length in 2:04, the track record.

The second heat was a repetition of the first, except that W. W. P. acted badly on the first half and failed to save his distance. In the third heat Robert and Agan got off well together and at the half Agan showed in front, but Robert recovered lost ground before the stretch was reached and beat his opponent home handily. The third race, 2:20 class, pacing, brought a field of nine horses, which was diminished to eight after the first heat, S. R., being distanced. Miss Rita, with Hancock up, took the first heat, Sphinxetta finishing second with a rush, and well up. In the second heat Sphinxetta took the pole at the quarter and was never headed, though Miss Rita made a game struggle in the stretch.

The third heat also went to Sphinxetta. Geers made a driving finish with Heir-at-Law, but was too far back to get the heat. The fourth heat was won by Heir-at-Law, by a nose, Geers and Hickok making a most exciting struggle down the stretch. Sphinxetta quit a hundred yards from the wire. Heir-at-Law took the fifth heat by a length from Miss Rita, Sphinxetta, who was tiring, just saving her distance. It being then quite dark, the finish was postponed until to-morrow. Summary:

First Race, 2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000. Chance, b. g., by Mohican, H. Y. Haws, Johnson, Penn., (Haws).....1 1 1
Rifle, blk. g., by Elyria.....3 2 2
Azmon, b. s., by Azmon.....2 3 3
Bryson, br. s., by Simmons.....4 4 4

Time—2:15; 2:13¾; 2:12¼.

Second Race.—Free-for-all; pacing; purse $3,000.

Robert J., br. g., by Hartford, Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., (Geers)...1 1 1
Frank Agan, b. g., by Mikagan, (McCarthy).....2 2 2
W. W. P., ch. g., by Ben Lomond, Jr., (Loomis).....3 dis

Time—2:04; 2:06¾; 2:06¾.

Third Race, 2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Sphinxetta, b. m., by Sphinx, (Spears).....2 1 1 3 8
Miss Rita, ch. m., by Audubon, (Hickok).....1 2 4 2 2
Heir-at-Law, blk. s., by Mambrino King, (Geers).....8 7 2 1 1
Gazette, b. s.....3 3 6 4 3
Starplex, b. h.....4 8 3 5 7
Goldband, br. s.....6 5 8 8 4
Fred K., blk. g.....7 4 5 7 6
Nettie Jefferson, ch. m.....5 6 7 6 5
S. R., ch. g.....Dis.

Time—2:08¾; 2:09¾; 2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:12.

GOOD SPORT AT SAUGUS.

Mase and Harry C. Have a Close and Interesting Race.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 20.—The third day of racing at Franklin Park was an ideal one. The rain of Wednesday made the track a little heavy, but the attendance was good and the races of a high order. In the 2:28 pace the wiseacres argued that Harry C. could beat out the field, and he sold high. Hambug, in the first heat, headed the field to the three-quarters, when a jump put him back, and Harry C. won by a nose.

Harry C. was out for the next heat and was an easy winner. In the 2:19 trot Edna Orr was the favorite. Futurity led to the half, but was driven to a break, and Vida made a fast drive home and won. The second heat was a split-up affair, Rooney J. going well and the bunch close on. Down the stretch Rooney J. easily showed them the way to the wire, winning by a length. Rodney J. won the next heat hands down. In the fourth heat Rodney J. led to the stretch, with Brown Jim at his heels. Jim then cut loose and captured the heat, also taking the two succeeding heats. Summaries:

2:28 Class, Pacing.—Purse $400.

Mase, gr. g., by Wilkesboy, dam Happy Medium, by Wilson, (Dillon).....2 2 0 1 1 1
Harry C., blk. g., by Green Boy, dam Mora, by Sprague's Hambletonian, (Clarke).....1 1 0 5 5 4
Story Chap, b. h., (Green).....4 0 3 2 3
Bonnie McCurdy, ch. g., (Avery)..7 4 0 3 2 3
Random, gr. g., (Bowler).....8 3 0 6 6 dr
Veto, b. g., (Van Aiken).....6 5 0 4 4 dr
Humbug, b. g., gr. g., (Strater).....5 dis

Time—2:20¾; 2:18¼; 2:19½; 2:21; 2:22¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Brown Jim, br. g., by Honest Jim, (E. Turner).....8 2 3 7 1 1
Rooney J., b. g., by Auctioneer, dam untraced, (Pope)..9 1 1 9 5 2
Vida, b. g., by Viking, dam by Ben Morrill, (Troup)....1 9 9 6 8 3
Futurity, b. m., (Demerest)..2 5 8 8 2 r.o
Edna Orr, b. m., (B. Walker).4 3 2 3 6 r.o
Green Boy, Jr., b. h., (McNamee).....6 6 4 2 4 r.o
Linda Standford, b. m., (Wilson).....3 4 7 7 3 r.o
Effie T. Wilkes, b. h., (Green).....5 8 5 5 dr
Thompson, blk. g., (Bristol).10 10 10 8 r.o
Tom Jacobs, b. g., (Porter)..7 7 6 dr

Time—2:20¾; 2:20; 2:19¾; 2:20; 2:21¼; 2:24.

Results at Goshen.

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Mazeppin, ch. g., (C. H. C. Beakes, Cornwall).....1 1 1
Mithra, ch. m., (T. O'Brien, Yonkers)....2 4 2
Pine Knot, b. g., (D. J. Wright, Heightstown, N. J.).....3 2 3
Harry L., ch. g., (H. P. Lippincott, Jersey City).....4 3 4
J. S. L., b. g., (J. McKeever, Warwick)..5 5 dis
Minnie Taylor, blk. m., (W. H. Wood, Chester).....6 dr
Watchman, b. g., (J. S. Coates, Goshen).dis

Time—2:24½; 2:21¼; 2:22.

2:30 Class.—Stake; trotting; purse $400.

Glenmore Boy, g. g., (W. A. Lawrence, Chester).....1 1 1
Frank Medium, b. g., (W. Deveson, White Plains).....5 2 2
Highland Boy, b. s., (Charles Brewer, Plainfield, N. J.).....4 4 3
Victor E., br. g., (Cornwall Farm, Cornwall).....3 6 5
Sportsley, b. s., (Marshall & Schofield, Greenwich, Conn.).....6 5 4
Ringold, ch. g., (T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn).2 3 dis
Lizzie Holden, b. m., Henry Holden, New-York).....dis

Time—2:22½; 2:22¼; 2:21¼.

3:00 Class.—Trotting; Arden Farm Stakes; purse $500.

Hornella Wilkes, ch. f., (Belle Mead Stock Farm).....2 1 1
Lotus, b. f., (Leeming Carr, Stony Creek, Canada).....1 2 2
Searchlight, blk. f., (W. A. Wynn, Far Rockaway).....3 3 3

Time—2:29½; 2:22¼; 2:33.

Free-for-All-Class.—For H. Harriman's purse of $600.

Page, b. g., (J. B. Fleming, Fleetwood Park).....3 1 1 3 1

Bert Sheldon, blk. g., (George Smith, Jr.).....1 3 3 2 2
Amboy, ch. g., (A. C. Cornwell, New Hyde Park).....2 2 2 2 3
Lightning, b. m., (Arden Farms, Goshen).....dis

Time—2:18½; 2:16; 2:17; 2:21; 2:19.

Show horses in harness: Ida, b. m., L. W. Hulse, Goshen, first; Robert A., br. h., A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, second; Rameses, Mrs. A. Downs, Walden, third. Dr. Greene of New York officiated as judge.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Ray Dawson, first; W. S. Slavin, Suffern, second; Walter Weeks, Middletown, third. Time—2:30.

MYOPIAS WIN NEWPORT CUPS.

Close Game with the Second Team of the Meadowbrooks.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The second Myopia team of Boston won the Newport Cups to-day, beating the second Meadowbrooks in a struggle that was not interesting till the last period, during which it was lively polo from start to finish. It was the finals in the tournament for teams whose aggregate handicap did not exceed twenty goals. The Boston men were the favorites in the betting, and their victory, though well earned, was no surprise.

Stevens won the first goal for Meadowbrook with a long shot in seven minutes, but Meyer evened the score on actual play by a goal two minutes later. The second period was nearly a walk-over for Myopia, and its close found the score as close as possible, 4½ for the Boston men and 4½ for Meadowbrook. Albert Stevens gave the Meadowbrook men the tip to get out their fastest ponies for the next period, and the result was an exciting game. After four minutes Meyer had had miss of goal, and the game ran on till it was necessary in ten minutes to call time to give the horses a breath.

On the throw-in the Myopias rushed the ball to goal, but Vingut saved brilliantly. Up the ball went and everybody held their breath as M. Duval missed by only three inches on an easy chance. There was some rough riding, and Holmes cost the Myopias half a goal by fouling. Duval was driven to make a safety. In seventeen minutes Meyer goaled nicely for the Myopias, who were then a whole goal ahead.

The remaining three minutes of play was a fine but inefficient effort of Meadowbrook to tie the score. Vingut and M. Duval played well for their team, while Holmes and Meyer did the best playing for Myopia. Norman was poorly mounted, and Eustis was unfortunate in his strokes. Norman made a safety against the Myopias, and M. Duval three against the Meadowbrooks. The teams and handicaps were as follows:

Myopia, (Second)—1, George Von L. Meyer, (3 goals;) 2. H. H. Holmes, (4 goals;) 3, J. B. Eustis, Jr., (4 goals;) 4, G. H. Norman, Jr., (4 goals.) Total handicap, 15 goals.

Meadowbrook, (Second)—1, C. R. Duval, (1 goal;) 2, H. S. Vingut, (3 goals;) 3, C. A. Stevens, (3 goals;) 4, M. R. Duval, (5 goals.) Total handicap 12 goals.

Summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal, team, and by whom made.	Time.
1, Meadowbrook, (second,) Stevens	7:00
2, Myopia, (second,) Meyer	2:00
Time expired	11:00

SECOND PERIOD.

3, Myopia, (second,) Holmes	0:30
4, Myopia, (second,) Meyer	0:30
5, Meadowbrook, (second,) Vingut	5:30
6, Myopia, (second,) Holmes	10:30
7, Myopia, (second,) Meyer	1:30
Time expired	1:30

THIRD PERIOD.

8, Myopia, (second,) Meyer	17:00
Time expired	3:00

Myopia (second) scored 6 goals and lost ¼ by a foul and a safety, making their score 5¾. The Meadowbrook (second) received 3 goals by handicap, scored 2, and lost ¾ by three safeties, making their score 4¼. Referee—George Eustis. Timekeeper—E. L. Winthrop, Jr.

LAWN TENNIS MATCHES.

Second Round in the Championship Series Completed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—At the National tennis tournament the attendance was larger than on Wednesday. The weather was excellent. In the matches in the second round, the one between Richard Stevens and Budlong was largely a contest between the back and forward styles of play, one bringing into exhibit the distinctive qualities of the two styles of play.

In the fourth set, which proved the last, Budlong started in weakly, batting everything out of court for two games. Then he braced, and soon had the score at games-all, where it was held until 4 each was scored. Stevens was the steadier, though, and quite largely on his opponent's drives outside won not only the odd game, but the tenth and decisive one as well. Summary:

Second Round.—Neel beat Cragin, 6—4, 6—2; R. Stevens beat Budlong, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4; R. L. Wrenn beat E. Wrenn, 6—4, 6—4, 12—10. Larned beat Lee, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. Whitman beat Ward, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0; Fischer beat Carleton, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0; Stevens beat Budlong, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4; G. L. Wrenn beat Paret, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3; Sheldon beat Ware, 6—1, 6—8, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6.

Consolations.—Preliminary Round—Halliowell beat H. D. Cleveland, 6—4, 6—0; Fincke beat Leslie, 6—0, 6—2.

There was no play in the tennis tournament in the afternoon, except in the consolations and interscholastic series, the results of which follow:

Consolations.—Preliminary Round—Carpenter beat Clothier, 6—2, 6—0. Parke beat Bethel, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2. Willing beat Jordan, 6—4, 7—5.

Interscholastic.—Preliminary Round—Fincke (Yale,) beat Turner, (University of Chicago,) 6—4, 4—5, 6—3.

MR. DURYEA BEST HELMSMAN.

Won the Whitney Cup with Vaquero in Race for Thirty-Footers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The thirty-footers sailed to-day for the cup given by Harry P. Whitney for amateur helmsmen only. The wind was satisfactorily strong, and the race was a very pretty one. The giver of the cup was too much engaged arranging for his wedding to witness the contest, which was over the regular course of eighteen miles from a line across the mouth of Brenton's Cove to and around the buoy off Dyer's Island and return.

The wind was from the southwest, and it was a run before the wind out and beat back. Ex-Commodore Morgan managed the Puck very prettily at the start and got a nice lead, which he held to the turn, though the Vaquero outfooted his boat in the free run. The English-built Rosemary, which has been improved by the recent tinkering upon her, also sailed fast before the wind, and beat the Dorothy, Wawa, and Hera in the run out with free sheets. The turn was made as follows: Puck, Vaquero, 3:23:55; Musme, 3:24:00; Rosemary, 3:24:30; Dorothy, 3:24:35; Wawa, 3:24:50; Hera, 3:25:20.

The Vaquero passed the Puck on the first tack in the beat to windward, and she was so cleverly handled by Mr. Duryea, assisted by his wife, that she was never again headed. Puck soon went ashore on the rocks of Conanicut and was out of the race.

Gerald Paget was assisted in handling the Rosemary by Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and held his own on the beat back, except with the Dorothy, which passed him three miles from the turn. Paget sailed the Rosemary down the west side of Rose Island, while the other skippers took the wider channel at the west side. If anything, the Rosemary lost ground by this. The time was as follows:

	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea.	2 30 00	4 50 08	2 20 08
Wawa, J. A. Stillman.	2 30 00	4 52 30	2 22 30
Dorothy, W. B. Duncan, jr., F.	2 30 00	4 53 02	2 22 02
Musme, M. Brownell.	2 30 00	4 53 12	2 22 12
Rosemary, G. Paget.	2 30 00	4 56 11	2 26 11
Hera, R. N. Ellis.	2 30 00	4 58 03	2 28 38
Puck, E. D. Morgan.	2 30 00	Did not finish.	

Foreign Yachts Stop Racing.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Prince of Wales has given orders that his yacht, the Britannia, shall cease racing for the remainder of the yachting season, and it is reported that the Meteor, Satanita, and Ailsa will also retire. This action is understood to have been taken in consequence of the accident off Scurbeau, Tuesday, which resulted in the death of the German yachtsman, Baron von Zedtwitz.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Passed East—Steam yachts Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Strangler, Mrs. George Lewis; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Anita, John H. Flagler; Sea Bird, A. Boudouine; Alicea, H. M. Flagler; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; sloop yacht Thistle, J. Howard Ford.

Passed West—Steam yachts Free Lance, F. A. Schermerhorn; Neckan, John T. Williams; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach, and Lorna, W. L. Stow.

Schooner yacht Visitor, A. J. Morgan, was hauled out at Piepgras's yard to clean and paint bottom. Schooner yacht Monhegan, Clark A. Miller, was launched this afternoon and left for New-Rochelle.

New-York's Marathon Road Race.

The following programme has been decided upon for the games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to be held at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, on Saturday, Sept. 19: Fifty-yard run, handicap, (3 yards limit;) 150-yard run, handicap, (9 yards limit;) 600-yard run, handicap, (25 yards limit;) 1-mile run, handicap, (no limit;) 440-yard hurdle race, scratch, (10 hurdles, each 2 feet 6 inches;) 100-yard sack race, scratch, (10 hurdles, 18 inches each;) running high jump, (scratch;) discus throwing, (scratch;) pole vault, (scratch.) The events are open to all amateurs.

In connection with the games will be given the Marathon race, which will start at some point along the Old Boston Post Road, finishing at Columbia Oval, the last half mile being run on the track; total distance to be twenty-five miles. The prizes in each event will be gold, silver, and bronze wreaths mounted on oak plaques.

FULL LINE SPECTACLES, RACE GLASSES, CAMERAS, ETC., GREGG, 104 FULTON ST.

SIX RUNS IN THE EIGHTH

THEY WON THE GAME FOR NEW-YORKS AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

Chicagos Had the Lead Up to that Time and It Looked as Though Victory Would Be Theirs—Meekin Pitched a Good Game, but Was a Little Unsteady at the Start—Anson Was Quiet and the Game Enjoyable.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Chicago, 5.
Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 8.
Cleveland, 2; Washington, 0.
Boston, 8; Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 3.
*Baltimore, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
*Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 3.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent
Cincinnati	69	31	.690
Baltimore	69	31	.690
Cleveland	62	37	.626
Chicago	59	44	.573
Pittsburg	55	44	.553
Boston	54	45	.545
New-York	46	53	.465
Philadelphia	45	55	.450
New-York	45	59	.433
Washington	36	62	.367
St. Louis	31	69	.310
Louisville	25	71	.260

Anson and his Chicago colts were looking for revenge yesterday at the Polo Grounds. They had an idea that the defeat administered by Joyce and his New-York baseball contingent on Wednesday was only a fluke. In the first seven innings of yesterday's game it looked as though the Chicago players would win, but in the eighth the New-York players found the ball easily, and won the game by a score of 9 to 5.

Meekin and Griffith were the opposing pitchers, and Wilson and Lange caught for their respective teams. Meekin was a little unsteady in the first half of the game, and the Chicago players made all their runs in the first four innings, scoring in each one. Then Meekin settled down to business, and held the visitors down to a few scattered hits.

Griffith was in good form at the start. The home team made a run in the second and two in the fourth inning, and it began to look as though this would be all the scoring it would do. In the eighth, though, it had a very lively session.

"Silent Mike" Tiernan was the first man at the bat, and Griffith sent him three balls that were rather out of his reach. Tiernan thought that Griffith was going to present him with a base, and was so surprised when Umpire Emslie called the next ball a strike that he "kicked." Another strike was called on him, and then he got so mad that he sent the next ball over Everett's head for three bases. Joyce made a neat single, and Tiernan scored. This put a little life into the "cranks," and they began to root. Gleason was patient, and was rewarded with a base, and he and Joyce moved up a bag each on a passed ball.

The continued rooting rather rattled Griffith, and Davis got his base on balls. Connaughton made two desperate attempts to send the ball over the clubhouse, and then bunted. Joyce ran home, the score was tied, and all the bases were full. Wilson hit a grounder to Dahlen, who threw to the plate, but Lange muffed the ball, and Gleason scored. Meekin died at first, but Davis managed to get home on the hit. Beckley made a neat hit, scoring Connaughton and Wilson, and Van Haltren put a fly into Decker's hand, and Tiernan went out to Everett and the inning closed with six runs scored.

The Chicago players failed to score in the ninth, and the game was over. The score.

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	4	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	3	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	3	1
Con'gh't'n, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	1	0	7	0	1
Meekin, p.	0	2	2	2	0
Total.	9	14	27	9	2

CHICAGO	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everitt, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	3	4	0
Lange, c.	0	0	1	0	1
Anson, 1b.	0	3	10	0	0
Ryan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Decker, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1
Griffith, p.	2	2	1	1	0
McC'm'k, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0
Total.	5	9	24	13	2

New-York	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	—9
Chicago	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Chicago, 2. Two-base hit—Meekin. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Dahlen, Ryan. Stolen bases—Davis, Everitt. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Griffith, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Meekin, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Chicago, 7. Double plays—McCormick, Pfeffer, and Anson; Dahlen and Anson. Passed balls—Wilson, (2,) Lange. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

An Interesting Game with the Pittsburg Team at Eastern Park.

The Brooklyn team defeated Pittsburg at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. Kennedy pitched for the winners and Killen for the visitors. It was an interesting game throughout.

The Brooklyn team started scoring in the third inning, and added 4 more runs in the next to Pittsburg's 3. The visitors scored in the sixth and in the seventh took the lead until the Brooklyn team went to bat. In the eighth inning the Pittsburgs tied the score, but the home team made 3 runs in their half and won the game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	2	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	2
Sugden, c.	0	0	1	0
Smith, lf.	2	2	6	1
Lyons, 3b.	2	2	2	2
Wright, cf.	0	2	3	0
Davis, 1b.	1	0	7	0
Killen, p.	0	0	1	1
Padden, 2b.	2	1	2	2
Total.	8	12	23	8

BROOKLYN.	R	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	1	2	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	3	1	1
Daly, 2b.	2	2	5	7
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	1	4
Green, rf.	2	2	1	0
M'Cart'y, lf.	0	2	2	0
Shoch, rf.	1	1	4	0
Burrill, c.	2	2	0	1
Kennedy, p.	2	1	0	0
Total.	11	17	27	13

*Griffin hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	0—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	4	0	0	3	3	—11

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 7. Home runs—Daly, Shindle. Three-base hits—Griffin and Burrill. Two-base hits—Anderson, (a.) McCarthy, Shoch, and Burrill. Stolen bases—Wright and Davis. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4

NEWPORT'S WANING GLORY

ENTERTAINMENTS INCREASE AS THE AUTUMN APPROACHES.

Mrs. Brooks Gives a Grand Ball in Honor of Her Daughter Which Most of the Cottagers Attend—Many Luncheons and Dinners Given by Leaders of Society—The Flow of Visitors to the Cottages Still Continues.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—All the cottagers gathered at Rockhurst to-night for the ball given by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks in honor of Miss Brooks, who is one of the buds of the season. Mrs. Brooks, elegantly gowned in blue silk, received, assisted by Miss Brooks, who wore white, and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

The grounds were brilliantly illuminated with electric lamps, fairy lamps and Japanese lanterns being in the trees, and the effect was gorgeous. The dance was in the new ballroom, which was used for the first time to-night and which was much admired. It is a spacious apartment, beautifully decorated in white and gold and delicate blues. Before supper there was general dancing, and after the repast the cotillion was in order. Elisha Dyer, Jr., led, dancing with Miss Brooks. The favors were expensive trinkets in silver and gold, including silver cardcases, Parisian handpainted fans, and heart-shaped silver picture frames for the ladies, and silver matchboxes, cardcases, silver-mounted pocketknives, and solid silver golf scorecards for the men.

Supper was served in an extension to the cliff side of the villa, which was of wood, lined with red and white bunting, and with a charming floral decoration of garlands of white and green caught together with bows of wide nile green sash ribbon. The floral display in the house was slight, as the permanent adornment of the interior of the villa is superb. There were, though, huge bunches of American Beauty roses resting in gold and silver vases on the mantels and tables. The illumination of the supper room was another feature of the occasion.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, the Misses Brice, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Julia Grant, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. William Astor, Thomas W. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Harry Lehr, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Harry Havemeyer, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Miss Davies, Count Sierstorpff, Fred Davies, Mrs. William Post, Miss Post, Miss Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, J. J. Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, T. S. Beatty, W. K. Brice, Milton Barger, Miss Barger, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Miss Leary, Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Hugh O'Beirne, Ronald McCleay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Miss Trevor, the Misses Slight, Roman Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Havemeyer, Miss Havemeyer, Miss Bradhurst, Miss Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, R. L. Cottenet, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. J. Hood Stone, Miss Stone, Baron and Baroness Selliere, and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Miss Leary gave a luncheon at the Paul cottage this noon, in honor of Miss Van Alen, who occupied a seat at the centre of the side of the table with the hostess on one side and Mrs. Yznaga, mother of the Duchess of Manchester, on the other. The guests were Miss Eleanor Carroll, Miss Louise Leary, Miss Gibert, Miss Brice, Miss Sloane, Miss Gwendolin King, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Miss Davies, Miss D'Baril, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Gammell, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. J. Fred Pelrson, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Post, Miss Sherman, Miss Katherine Duer, Miss Josephine Brooks, and Miss Hoffman. A musical followed, a hundred other guests arriving. Mlle. Jonatha and Moris Wayne sang.

Mrs. John Davis and Mrs. William Post also entertained at luncheon to-day, and Mrs. Atherton Blight had a musical.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt entertained the Nina and Whensoever Circles of King's Daughters. Mme. Melina sang and Miss Blanchard gave an exhibition of palmistry. Miss Post assisted Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice had a charming dinner company at Beaulieu to-night, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Cushing, Miss Rolknap, Miss Goddard, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Louise Baldwin, Miss Bradhurst, Miss Trevor, Miss Eustis, Capt. Frazer, W. C. Butler, Hugh O'Beirne, Jack Giraud, T. S. Beatty, H. Cushing, Max Agassiz, Eugene Higgins, and Eliot Gregory.

Another pretty dinner of the evening was that of Mrs. Ogden Mills, who entertained in honor of her sister, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The floral decorations of Baroness Rothschild, roses and maidenhair fern in silver, were superb.

Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. David King, and Mrs. E. S. Willing also entertained at dinner this evening.

Warren F. Leland, Jr., gave a ball at the Ocean House this evening in honor of his guests. The halls were most attractive in a dress of bunting and flags of all nations, Japanese lanterns, and many electric lamps. About 500 invitations were sent out, and the pretty drawing room was well filled with dancers. Mr. Leland personally acted as master of ceremonies, and made a charming success of his dance. The ladies were charmingly gowned. A second band played in front of the hotel, and the grounds were illuminated.

Among the arrivals at the cottages today were Mr. Rossiter, Auditor of the New-York Central Railroad, to visit Cornelius Vanderbilt; Mr. Creighton Webb, to visit Hamilton McKay Twombly; Mr. and Mrs. H. Sedlie, to visit Miss C. Ogden Jones, and Miss Norrie, to visit A. Lanfear Norrie.

Among the other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Greber, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Howard A. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford C. Smith, Mrs. A. G. White, Mrs. Charles D. Mead, Casper Whitney of New-York; A. Wilson Norris of Harrisburg, Mrs. F. E. Smith of Dayton, Ohio; F. R. Sears, Jr., J. A. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Swan, Mrs. J. E. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Parke, John H. Holmes of Boston; Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleming of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Conely of Detroit; J. C. Davidson, William Everett, Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Halley of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Wyckoff, Spofford Wyckoff of Williamsport, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Romanne C. Nichols, John Dyken Nichols of Bernardsville, N. J.; Mrs. Winfield Scott, Miss Scott of Fort Worth, Texas; W. A. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Evans, Charles H. Bugbee of Providence; Mrs. Frederic N. Walker, Mrs. Charles E. Balch of Manchester, N. H.; L. Hood, M. Plant of Newark; Miss P. M. Howard, Mrs. James Fleming of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Langdon of Trenton; Macy Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Dillingham of Philadelphia, and Miss A. L. Lord of Portland, Me.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Eugene Griffin, George H. Sedlie, Cuyler Whitney, F. Beekman Winthrop of New-York; Samuel G. Wilder, Mrs. E. M. A. Wilder, A. L. C. Atkinson of Honolulu; Percifer Frazer, Macy Brooks of Philadelphia; C. J. Harris of Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. W. R. Merriam of St. Paul, Lieut. R. R. Bull, United States Army; Joseph Warren, Boston, and C. L. Martin of Summit, N. J.

More Tailors Decide to Strike.

The forces of the striking tailors on the east side was increased yesterday by the Knee Pants Makers' Union, Local No. 7, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which decided to quit work next Sunday morning. The union has about 1,500 members, 400 of whom are women. A meeting of the members of the Brotherhood of Tailors who are working at present will be held to-night in Walhalla Hall for the collection of 10 per cent. of their wages for the support of the unemployed. Hyman Elgarten of 82 Lewis Street, a striking coatmaker, was fined $10 yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court for breaking a pane of glass in the shop of Solomon Abrahams, at 305 Delancey Street.

To Hear Mrs. Lease Again.

The announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. Mary E. Lease would "answer W. Bourke Cockran" at the Cooper Union next Wednesday night, "under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Cut in Rates Affecting Chicago Packers and Provision Shippers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Packers and shippers of provisions are much agitated over a reduction in the rates on provisions and packing-house products. The reduction applies only on business between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, not on that originating east of the Mississippi River. The object is to make the reduced rates available for export traffic only, as the through rates to the Eastern seaboard points are based on the east-bound rates from the Mississippi River.

The new rate on provisions from the Missouri River to Mississippi River points is 8 cents per 100 pounds, while the rate heretofore in effect between those points was 18½ cents. This makes a cut of 10 cents in the through rate from the Missouri River to the Eastern seaboard and gives Missouri River packers an enormous advantage over those at Chicago and at various points east of the Mississippi River, as the rate from the Missouri River to Chicago is 23½ cents, and to this will have to be added a rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New-York. In consequence the through rate from the Missouri River to New-York is only 3 cents higher than the through rate from Chicago to New-York.

The excuse for this discrimination in the rates on provisions is that the Gulf roads have lately begun to cut rates on provisions from the Missouri River to New-Orleans and Galveston, as they have been doing on rates on corn and wheat for many months past. The low rates lately made by the Gulf roads have resulted in the diversion of a large amount of provisions from the Missouri River to New-Orleans and Galveston.

This refutes the claim heretofore made that provisions and packing-house products cannot be shipped via the Gulf ports during the hot Summer months. As the Gulf roads can only compete for the export traffic, the roads east from the Missouri River say it could not be expected of them to reduce the rates on other than export traffic. To make corresponding reductions on the local business, for which the Gulf roads cannot compete, they say would be ruinous to most of the lines.

On grain the Gulf roads now make a rate of 10 cents from the Missouri River to New-Orleans and Galveston, and at this rate they are getting considerable of the business. The corn rate has been partially met by the Eastern roads, but nothing has yet been done with rates on wheat from the Missouri River and the Eastern seaboard. New wheat has not yet begun to go forward, but when it begins to move joint action will have to be taken by the Missouri River lines and the Eastern trunk lines if they propose to get a fair share of the business.

Prospect of a Long Contest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—In the war on St. Paul rates, the Michigan Car Ferry Company has met the cut made last evening by the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company, thus doing away with all differentials heretofore allowed the latter line on account of being compelled to break bulk and absorb marine insurance. The differentials ranged from 3 cents on the higher classes down to 1½ cents. The Lake Superior Company says that the cut of the Car Ferry Company to 46 cents on first-class and other classes in proportion compelled them to go as low as 40 cents, which was announced last sevening. On the other hand, the Car Ferry Company says the Lake Superior rate was a clear violation of previous understandings, and, taking this view, it at once announced equally low rates. Now the Lake Superior Company makes the claim that the Car Ferry Company has in reality gone considerably below it, on account of the disadvantages of marine freight, dock charges, and the breaking of bulk. It therefore, most probable that a still further reduction will be announced by the Lake Superior Company to-morrow. Everything points to a long contest and rates much below the line of profit.

Northern Pacific Changes Probable.

It was reported down town yesterday that plans soon to be announced for Northern Pacific management would place Edward D. Adams at the head of the directory. Since Mr. Adams represents the Deutscher Bank in this country, his selection is quite natural. It is said that he will make his private secretary, Charles F. Coney, Secretary of the company. The other changes predicted include the selection of E. W. Winter as President, George H. Earl as Assistant Secretary, Francis Lynde Stetson as General Counsel, John Scott as Controller, J. W. Kendrick as General Manager, T. M. Hannaford as General Traffic Manager, and William H. Phipps as Land Commissioner. It is understood that all the offices of the company in this city are to be closed and whatever business has to be transacted here will be done through J. P. Morgan & Co. The offices of the company will be in St. Paul, where the various officers will have their headquarters.

Economies Due to Light Traffic.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—Thomas M. King, receiver for the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, has issued an order for retrenchment on that road, curtailing the monthly pay rolls $27,000. A large reduction in the number of workmen is the outcome. The salaries of the remaining employes will not be reduced. The cause for the order is a marked falling off in the freight traffic, which is believed to be only temporary.

Railway Men and Matters.

—Approximated earnings of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie for the week ended Aug. 14 are $15,767.65, an increase of $1,770.61 over the corresponding week of last year. Freight receipts were $10,936.94, an increase of $2,699.31. Passenger business fell to $4,153.39, a decrease of $852.92.

—James J. Hill of the Great Northern and Samual Spencer of the Southern returned to the city yesterday, the former from Henry W. Cannon's Summer residence at Winter Harbor, Me., and the latter from the rate-war hearing at Greenville, S. C.

—The Jeffersonville (Ind.) Street Railway was sold yesterday at public auction and bought by Capt. Edward Howard, who will improve the line materially, and also make an extension of the tracks. The price paid was $8,200, and the original cost of the road was $35,000.

—Rapid progress is reported in the double tracking of the Illinois Central. The engineers are straightening curves, incident to the main improvement, with the view of removing all obstacles to fast service.

—Experiments have begun with a device to prevent trolleys from leaving the wires. If successful it is thought that underground trolleys may find favor in this city.

—The Burlington Road has leased 250 acres of land at Piano, Ill., for sheep raising, with the privilege of 1,200 additional acres on the same terms. The venture will be started with 5,000 sheep.

FOR STEALING 10 CENTS.

A Mother Has Her Thirteen-Year-Old Boy Arrested.

Mrs. Jane Linsberger of 232 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, turned detective yesterday. She arrested her son George, thirteen years old, for the alleged larceny of 10 cents and marched him before Recorder McDonough. A policeman whose aid she invoked advised her to take the boy home and try to reform him. Mrs. Linsberger rejected his advice and insisted that the boy should be locked up.

"Didn't you bring this boy here before?" asked Recorder McDonough, when the boy was brought before him.

"No, your Honor," said Mrs. Linsberger, "that was another son of mine."

"Do all your boys steal?" queried the Recorder.

"Most of them do," said the woman, mournfully. "And I've got four of 'em."

"Lock George up until to-morrow morning," said the Recorder. "By that time I shall be able to make up my mind whether I shall hang him or send him to State prison."

The boy was locked up, crying as if his heart would break, and Mrs. Linsberger went home. The Recorder said he had only locked the boy up to frighten him. An hour later he was sent home.

Second Contribution.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Robbers attacked the train I was on and held up the porter, not molesting the passengers."

"That was lucky for the passengers."

"It was, I don't think. The porter promptly went around with his whisk broom and made another collection."

Busiest of Busy Days.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Pa, what is your 'busy day?'"

"Well, son, it is when I stay at home to rest, and your mother gets me to do a few little odd jobs around the house."

BATTLED WITH BURGLARS

Continued from Page 1.

swering his description, and who held one hand in a pocket, asked the way to Connecticut shortly after daylight this morning near the State line.

David Hannan, the conductor of the 9:05 train from the Grand Central Station, said this morning that the four men came up with him last night. They got off at Bedford at 10:41. He thought they were masons or plumbers going to work at the Woman's Reformatory, a little way back in the country. Very frequently gangs of men came up on that run to work at the reformatory, as they cannot leave the city in the morning and reach the building until a quarter of a day has been lost. The conductor took the taller man to be the boss and the others his journeymen.

Coroner Charles Birch in company with Sheriff Addison Johnson and Assistant District Attorney Frederick Weeks visited the wounded man in the Mount Kisco lockup this afternoon. The Coroner, who is a physician, made a superficial examination of the wounds and agreed with the attending physician that recovery was a very remote possibility.

The Adams store is a two-story frame building extending back along the railroad tracks about 900 feet. In it is the village Post Office. Walker B. Adams is the Postmaster. The Post Office has been the objective point of several burglaries there before, and it may have been the bait that attracted the burglars last night. Had they succeeded in their object they would not have found enough to have paid them for their trip here. There are two safes in the store, one is used for the business of the store and the Post Office and the other to keep the Town Clerk's books in, Walker Adams being also the Town Clerk.

Owing to the many burglaries at the store and the resulting ruining of safes, until the replacing of them became a matter of considerable importance, Mr. Adams since the burglary last previous to that attempted last night, has been leaving the safes unlocked, but closed. This was for the purpose of preventing the ruining of the safes, while they still guarded the papers and valuables from fire. For a long time he had stopped placing money in them. All the money was sent to the bank at the last moment each afternoon. So regular had this become that the cashier of the bank waited if the messenger was a little late in arriving.

Walker B. Adams is about fifty years old, and has grown up in the town. He is one of its most respected citizens, and the townspeople have repeatedly elected him Town Clerk, and he could at any time have had any office he wanted, but refused them all except the one he held, as they would have interfered with his business. He is a brother of ex-County Superintendent of the Poor Miles Adams, whose official affairs have recently occupied considerable attention by the Board of Supervisors. Yesterday Miles Adams was allowed by the board to pay the county $4,000 to settle a shortage of that amount existing in his accounts. Another brother is ex-School Commissioner Timothy C. Adams, whose name was connected with the shortage in Miles Adams's accounts, and who left the county shortly after Miles was placed under fire. His whereabouts is unknown. His interest in the store was purchased at the time he went away by William Adams, and the firm name changed from Adams Brothers to W. B. Adams & Son.

The midnight tragedy attracted the whole village, and the people of Mount Kisco to the vicinity of the store during the day. The affair was about the only subject discussed in the two villages. The fourth burglar escaped without any one seeing him. He did not figure in the fight in any way, unless he fired some of the shots which greeted Mr. Adams as he reached the rear of the store. He probably took to the woods without waiting to help his comrades. He appears to have escaped injury, unless the single shot fired by Mr. Adams hit him.

As both the wounded men were seen in Mount Kisco within a day or two, it is thought possible they contemplated a visit to that village after finishing the job at the Adams store. They were seen in the vicinity of the Mount Kisco Bank Building. They were also seen drinking in Wolf's Hotel and at Briggs's Hotel in Mount Kisco.

William Adams was suffering greatly today from lameness, caused by the blow in the back from the bullet.

A PRISONER IN BROOKLYN.

Supposed to be One of the Bedford Station Burglars.

The Brooklyn police have a man under arrest in the Long Island College Hospital whom they suspect is one of the burglars who figured in the attempt to rob the Post Office at Bedford Station, N. Y., on Wednesday night, during which Walker B. Adams was shot and his son narrowly escaped death at the hands of the burglars.

Dr. Campbell of the Long Island College Hospital notified the Deputy Superintendent of Police, John Mackellar, about 9 o'clock last night that there was a man in the hospital who was acting in a suspicious manner, and that he was suffering from a severe gunshot wound in his left arm.

The man called at the hospital last evening and asked to have his injuries attended to, as he was in a great hurry. He said that he had been at Long Branch yesterday morning, and, while in company with his cousin, had been shot by a revolver which had accidentally been discharged.

He kept a careful watch on the door. His actions gave Dr. Campbell grounds for notifying the police, and Deputy Superintendent Mackellar sent Detective Roche to the hospital at once to investigate the matter, but the man refused to give any explanation as to the manner in which he had received the injuries. The doctor said that the injuries had evidently been made by a gunshot and not by a pistol. It is this circumstance that leads the police to believe that the man was one of those concerned in the Bedford station robbery.

It was ascertained that the man, who refused to give his name, had in his pocket a piece of black wrapping paper, a bottle of laudanum, and a time table of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. He is about fifty years old, and 5 feet 9 inches in height, with smooth face, which has been recently shaved; dark hair, and blue eyes. He is of slim build, and wore a Fedora hat, an outing shirt, and a blue serge suit.

Deputy Superintendent Mackellar is so positive that the man is one of those who was in the robbery at Bedford station that he has placed him under arrest at the hospital, and sent word to the authorities at Bedford station, but up to one o'clock this morning had not heard from them regarding the matter.

BURGLARIES ON LONG ISLAND.

Whitestone and Freeport Visited by Bold Thieves.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 20.—Four places were entered by burglars in this place last night. Not much was secured, and it is believed the same gang committed all the burglaries.

Edward Holcombe was awakened at 3 o'clock this morning by the barking of his dog, and, hastily dressing himself, he went downstairs with his revolver. He saw a man jump through an open window, and on the outside he was joined by another man. Holcombe fired five shots at them, but evidently none took effect. In a tablecloth, all wrapped up, ready to be removed, was a large quantity of silverware and other articles. The thieves escaped in the direction of the meadows.

Thomas McLees found one of his windows open when he got up this morning, and discovered that a new suit of clothing and a purse containing a small sum of money were missing, and that his commutation book had also been stolen.

James Mullin's roadhouse was robbed of a quantity of liquors and cigars, and the house of Charles Hyatt was entered, but nothing was taken.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 20.—Della Mahlon, a servant in the employ of Hiram Smith, the cashier of the Rockville Centre Bank, early this morning proved that she was not afraid of burglars. The Smith cottage is in Randall Park, the fashionable section of this village. She was the only person at home, Mr. and Mrs. Smith being at Westhampton. Della had a toothache early this morning, and this prevented the house from being robbed. She went downstairs into the dining room, and saw two men ready to depart with a bag. Della grabbed one of the men and held on to him. He used his finger nails on her face and made her release him. Then the thief followed his companion and escaped.

They had gained an entrance by forcing a window, and the bag which they had contained valuable silverware and other articles worth several hundred dollars.

BURGLARS INVADE LONG BRANCH.

They Secure Considerable Booty from the Post Office at Elberon.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 20.—Last night burglars entered a building at Elberon belonging to Mr. James Fay, which is used by him as the Post Office and Postal Telegraph office at that place. A hole was drilled in the safe and the door blown clean off its hinges and the safe rifled. They secured some cash, some postage stamps—between $90 and $100—a handsome gold watch and chain which was presented to Mr. Fay by Mrs. Fitzgerald, a cottage owner; a thirty-five-dollar gold fireman's badge which was presented to Mr. Fay by the Elberon Fire Company; a lot of silver spoons, and several other articles.

It is believed the robbers belong to a gang that generally follows a circus around through the country, as there was a circus here yesterday. The baggage room and express office at Elberon Station, only a short distance from Mr. Fay's office, was robbed three nights ago.

Burglars undertook to rob three Monmouth Beach cottages last night. The Marston cottage and the cottages of J. B. Wilson and Col. Barbours, but did not succeed in getting much. They entered the three cottages and in each case were frightened away. All they secured was a pocketbook containing a small amount of money belonging to the cook in the Wilson cottage.

Two Burglaries in Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Burglars entered the residence of Dr. George H. Sexsmith, at 719 Avenue B, last night. They forced an entrance into the cellar, and thence into the upper portion of the house. They stole $60 worth of silverware, a case of doctor's instruments, and a bicycle. They took all of the silverware out of the house, but it appears to have been too heavy to carry, so a portion was left in the back yard. The doctor was out until after midnight last night, and he left his case in the hall when he entered the house.

The residence of R. H. Woodruff, at 678 Avenue C, was also entered last night, and a quantity of clothing stolen.

AUGUST'S HEAT AND COLD.

Month Proves to be a Record Breaker —Low Point Yesterday 57 Degrees.

Yesterday was the coolest Aug. 20 in the last quarter of a century. The thermometer ranged no higher than 71° at 1:15 P. M. and as low as 57° at 4 A. M. It was warmer, though, than on Wednesday, when the lowest temperature was 56° at 4 A. M. and the highest 68° at 4 P. M.

The low temperature prevailed yesterday all over the country east of the Rocky Mountains. At 8 A. M. reports showed that it was 52° in Eastport, Me., and 82° in New-Orleans, Galveston, and Key West. In Boston it was 58°, Albany, 58°; Washington, 60°; Atlanta, 72°; Pittsburg, 56°; Memphis, 70°; Chicago, 62°; Cleveland, 54°; Salt Lake City, 64°; Denver, 66°; Omaha, 66°; St. Louis, 64°; St. Paul, 64°; Vicksburg, 72°.

A comparison of the temperature for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the last two weeks will give an idea of the great change within a week. Last week men, women, and children were dying in the streets from heat; this week Winter flannels are worn. The records are:

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.	Deg.	TUESDAY, AUG. 18.	Deg.
1 A. M.	78	1 A. M.	64
3 A. M.	81	3 A. M.	62
4 A. M.	79	6 A. M.	60
6 A. M.	76	9 A. M.	67
9 A. M.	83	11 A. M.	69
11 A. M.	89	12 M.	70
12 A. M.	90	2 P. M.	71
1 P. M.	89	3 P. M.	69
3 P. M.	94	4 P. M.	63
4 P. M.	89	6 P. M.	60
6 P. M.	87	9 P. M.	61
9 P. M.	85	11 P. M.	60
11 P. M.	83	12 P. M.	60
12 P. M.	82		

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.	Deg.	WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.	Deg.
1 A. M.	81	1 A. M.	59
3 A. M.	78	3 A. M.	57
4 A. M.	78	4 A. M.	56
6 A. M.	78	6 A. M.	57
9 A. M.	82	7 A. M.	57
11 A. M.	85	9 A. M.	60
12 A. M.	87	11 A. M.	64
1 P. M.	89	12 A. M.	65
3 P. M.	92	1 P. M.	66
4 P. M.	90	3 P. M.	67
6 P. M.	88	4 P. M.	68
9 P. M.	88	6 P. M.	68
11 P. M.	80	9 P. M.	65
12 P. M.	78	11 P. M.	62
		12 P. M.	60

THURSDAY, AUG. 13.	Deg.	THURSDAY, AUG. 20.	Deg.
1 A. M.	78	1 A. M.	59
3 A. M.	75	3 A. M.	58
4 A. M.	75	4 A. M.	57
6 A. M.	74	6 A. M.	58
9 A. M.	80	9 A. M.	60
11 A. M.	82	11 A. M.	64
12 A. M.	84	12 A. M.	66
1 P. M.	89	1 P. M.	67
3 P. M.	85	3 P. M.	70
4 P. M.	84	4 P. M.	70
6 P. M.	84	6 P. M.	65
9 P. M.	82	9 P. M.	64
11 P. M.	80	11 P. M.	63
12 P. M.	79	12 P. M.	63

The cool weather record for Aug. 18 was made Aug. 18, 1881, when the thermometer in this city registered 55°.

The humidity in this city yesterday was low, falling from 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. to 45 per cent. at 5 P. M. The wind, which was southwesterly in the morning, shifted to the south in the afternoon, but did not attain a greater velocity than 12 miles an hour. There were storms yesterday morning north of Lake Superior and in Montana, but there was no indication that they would travel eastward.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL ATTACHED.

Claim for $6,897 Because Certain Advertisements Were Not Published.

An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $6,897 against The Atlanta Journal Company of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Charles H. Nicoll of this city, who collected advertisements in this city for the special edition of the paper which was to appear last month. The Journal is Secretary Hoke Smith's paper.

Mr. Nicoll stated that on Feb. 11 the company entered into a contract with Jemison Ball in regard to this special edition, which contract was assigned to Mr. Nicoll, and afterward so modified as to provide for his procuring enough advertisements to make the paper eight pages in size. Mr. Nicoll declares that he procured advertisements from 169 persons and corporations here to the amount of $6,897; that he took the advertisements, with the reading matter, to Atlanta on July 20, delivered them to the company, and paid the company $1,200, which was accepted in full payment and settlement.

Mr. Nicoll declares that the company has refused to publish the matter, and he is therefore unable to fulfill his contracts with his subscribers. For this he claims damages for $6,897. The attachment was served on Mr. Beckwith, the representative of the company in this city.

BURGLARS ENTER PAINT SHOPS.

They Are Stealing Brushes, Paints, and Varnishes on the West Side.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station are searching for a gang of burglars which has been breaking into paint shops on the west side and stealing brushes, paints, and varnish. The burglars evidently know the paint business, for they have stolen only the most valuable things.

They broke into the paint store of John McClosky of 593 Ninth Avenue yesterday morning and stole about $40 worth of brushes and varnish. They attempted to enter the shop of James Hanley, at 428 Ninth Avenue, but after prying the door open with a jimmy, found it was barred on the inside, and left.

The storekeepers on Eighth and Ninth Avenues are much alarmed at the depredations of the gang and are putting on extra locks and bolts. Many of the corners in the neighborhood are frequented daily by young men, who hang around the saloons. The storekeepers believe they know something about the burglaries.

Misplaced Dogs.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"It seems," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "that Dr. Nansen failed to discover the north pole because he hadn't enough dogs. And what countless thousands of dogs we could have spared him from this neighborhood!"

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Daintiest Novelties.
Factory Prices.

A YOUNG GIRL'S DOUBTFUL STORY.

Says She Went Adrift In a Rowboat and Was Picked Up at Sea.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 20.—A fourteen-year-old girl named Marjorie Lewis, who says she went adrift in a rowboat off a watering place on the English Channel and was picked up by the steamer Caledonia and landed at Lunenburg, N. S., has been placed under the care of a benevolent society here. The girl says she was landed by boat from the Caledonia, which was bound to Vancouver, and that the Captain placed her in the temporary care of a family named Lane.

She states that her father's name is William Lewis, that he is well to do, and resides in Warwick Square, South Belgravia, London. Her strange story is being inquired into. There is no steamer Caledonia recorded as sailing for Vancouver.

Inquiries at Lunenburg fail to secure a confirmation of Marjorie Lewis's story. There is no family named Lane who know anything about her. Nobody has any knowledge of a girl being landed there from an ocean steamer.

Quiet at Silver Headquarters.

Peace and quiet reigned at the silver headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel yesterday. One of the officials aroused himself from his day dreams long enough to say that Mr. Bryan would speak at Tivoli Saturday and that Senator Stewart of Nevada would speak there too. Senator Stewart called at the headquarters during the day.

BOARDERS WANTED.

5 EAST 41 ST. ST.—Desirable location; first-class table; visitors to city accommodated; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 120—Large back parlor; room connecting private bath; suitable for doctor; also other rooms; reference.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59 th ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59 th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

New-York, New-York, 109 West 54th Street, 669 Madison Avenue.
The Ethical Culture School's.
Two Kindergartens. Two Primary Departments, (one at each School.) Intermediate Department, for children of 10-14 years, at 109 West 54th St. All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art, Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages, and Oratorical Instruction. College Preparatory, for boys and girls, at 669 Madison Av. Normal Course for Kindergarthers.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR
of
MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL
New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal. Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

THE MISSES MOSES,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City.
Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Reopens Sept. 30th. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Prin.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 16, is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College; will reopen Oct. 1st. Address, by letter, until Sept. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Dahlem Preparatory Institute, Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten, 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit.—Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Morristown, New-Jersey, will reopen September 23. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar colleges. Music and Art. Resident native French and German teachers. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Boarding pupils, $700.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction

MR. HANNA SEEKS FUNDS

WANTS MONEY TO CONDUCT THE CAMPAIGN ON A LARGE SCALE.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee Again Visits the Business District with Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss—Busy Also with the Details of the Campaign—Encouraging Reports Received at Headquarters.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee divided his time yesterday between the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, and the business district. Cornelius N. Bliss, who is Treasurer of the National organization, acted as Mr. Hanna's escort on his down-town trip.

The Chairman is in need of funds to meet the expenses of the campaign, which has been organized on a scale proportionate to the importance of the issues, and his visit here is said to be in part to raise money needed to send out the host of campaign speakers, distribute the millions of copies of campaign documents, and meet the thousand and one other expenses attendant on the maintenance of headquarters here and in Chicago.

Mr. Hanna has been credited with broad ideas and has had fully impressed upon him the need of making a campaign of education in every State. He proposes to do this, conceding nothing to the free silverites, but fighting for every inch of the ground. To do this a large amount of money will be necessary.

Mr. Hanna also attends to the details of the campaign. Senator Quay and Mr. Manley are expected to be at headquarters more or less during the next two months, and their knowledge and experience in National politics will doubtless be of assistance to the Chairman, but it is expected that they will act simply as Mr. Hanna's advisers and assistants, while he will remain the real and active head of the organization and will personally manage all the larger affairs of the campaign.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt called on Mr. Hanna at headquarters yesterday. He is soon to start on a Western trip, which will last about three weeks.

"I am greatly interested in this sound-money, third ticket movement," he said, "though I am uncertain just how much good it will accomplish. I believe that in Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Kentucky it will have marked effect. Possibly it may also in other States, but I do not know so well what the conditions are in them as in those I name. We are going to carry the entire Northeast for McKinley solidly, no matter how many tickets there may be in the field. It seems evident that ever since Bryan's notable reception in Madison Square Garden, the tide has been steadily turning our way. The change, too, is as marked in the West as in the East. To be sure, we have more ground to recover in the West than here, but we are recovering that rapidly."

John A. T. Hull, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, now Representative in Congress from the Des Moines district and Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, came from Washington with J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, to confer with the Executive Committee at National headquarters yesterday. Mr. Hull, speaking of the outlook in Iowa, said:

"I have been away from the State two weeks, but I have letters every day from the State Committee which show that the good cause is doing well out there. The campaign proper is just beginning. Right after Bryan's nomination there were signs of considerable silver sentiment, especially among the farmers of the interior, but I am assured that what there was has waned considerably and is daily becoming weaker. The battlefield in our State is going to change from the river counties, where we have been weak, to the interior.

"The German vote, which left us some years ago because of prohibition, is now coming back solidly to the Republican Party in Scott and other counties. In my judgment this will fully make up for any loss we may suffer in the interior on account of silver. The campaign just opening will soon wipe out any disaffection we may have in my part of the State. I shall be disappointed if we do not have 50,000 majority over the combined opposition, and elect the entire Congressional delegation of eleven members."

Col. L. Edwin Dudley, the Secretary in this city of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, which was organized a fortnight ago with Gen. Daniel E. Sickles as President and Major Gen. William B. Franklin, Gen. Horace Porter, and Si. Clair Mulholland as Vice Presidents, is receiving gratifying assurances of the rapid development of the order among the old soldier element and their sons. Col. Dudley was at Republican Headquarters yesterday, and announced that State organizations had been started in Ohio, Kansas, Texas, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

Gen. L. S. Trowbridge of Detroit, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Michigan District under Presidents Grant and Hayes, was at National headquarters yesterday.

"The Michigan Electoral vote will certainly be cast for McKinley and Hobart," he said. "The sober second thought that has come after studying the silver question has brought our farmers—such as were affected by the craze, I mean—back to their senses. We shall show no loss in our vote on that account. Our State ticket is very strong. Mayor Pingree of Detroit, the nominee for Governor, will poll an unusually large vote and thus help the general ticket."

SENATOR THURSTON CONFIDENT.

Sound-Money Cause Gaining and Bryan's Strength Waning.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, who presided over the Republican National Convention, came to this city last night. He is on his way to Vermont to make campaign speeches, and he said he was billed to address one meeting in Bath, Me., the home of Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall.

Senator Thurston is very confident that the sound-money cause will win in November, but in spite of that confidence, he said, a fight ought to be made all along the line.

"I have just come from Minnesota and Wisconsin, where I made some speeches," said Senator Thurston to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and I can speak from almost personal acquaintance with the situation in those States, for, in addition to what I saw, I talked with a large number of men who had closely studied the States with which they were familiar.

"I believe there is no doubt that Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as Illinois, will give majorities for McKinley. I believe Mr. Bryan's strength was greatest the day after he was nominated, and has been on a decline ever since. If it continues at its present rate, I believe the Republicans will carry all the Northern States, except the five so-called silver-producing States.

"The silver craze is much like the measles. It breaks out in unexpected places and must have its run. Fortunately, it does not last long, and, like the measles, it is something that very few people have a second time. This is rather fortunate for us in Nebraska, for we had the silver craze two years ago. Many Republicans who went to the Populists two years ago will be back again next November.

"I believe the State will be carried for McKinley.

"Throughout the West the cause of sound money will receive substantial support from the German-American citizens. They are for sound money, and many who have left the Republican Party during the last few years because of excise legislation, and in Wisconsin because of the Bennett school law, will this year come back to the Republicans, and they will count heavily.

"The Scandinavians, as a rule, are for honest money. Particularly so are the Norwegians. In Minnesota, the Norwegians are more numerous than the Swedes, and they will, as a rule, resist the free-silver craze. In Nebraska the Swedes outnumber the Norwegians, but they are standing for sound money. There is in Omaha one Republican club, composed of Swedes, which numbers 1,000. These will remain true to honest money."

"What will be the effect of the third ticket to be nominated at Indianapolis?"

"I think it will be a help to the cause of sound money. It will afford the old-line Democrats, who have been leaders in their party an opportunity to take part in the campaign, as they could not if there were no sound-money candidate except McKinley.

"In such States as Wisconsin, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Michigan, the third ticket will be an important factor in the election.

"The campaign is warmer in the West now than it often is in the closing weeks of a campaign. The meetings in Duluth and Minneapolis in Minnesota, and in Madison, Wis., which I saw were larger and more enthusiastic than were ever before seen at this stage of a National campaign. About the most effective argument of the silver men is 'times cannot be any worse than they are now, so let us try a change.' That argument was largely responsible for the free-silver craze, but it is an argument that will not stand in a campaign where the voters are anxious to study the issues and make up their minds in an intelligent way."

OCCUPIES A FIELD OF ITS OWN.

The Old Established Advertising House of Albert Frank & Co.

From Printer's Ink.

A departure from the line of established general agencies, and occupying a field sui generis, is that pursued by the firm known as Albert Frank & Co., whose principal business is financial and similar advertising. It has never had a competitor which can be considered as such, nor does it, save in the most infrequent of cases, ever come into direct conflict with other houses. It was in 1871 that Mr. Frank, recognizing an unexploited field, determined to occupy it, and the firm of Mandel & Frank made its first bow to the public. Mr. Frank, therefore, celebrates his business silver wedding this year. Mr. Mandel died in 1873, and the firm then became Frank & Flamant, the latter a son-in-law of George W. Simonton, then manager of The Associated Press. This was the style until 1881, when the former bought out the latter, and took in as a partner State Senator John J. Kiernan, and the firm became Frank, Kiernan & Co., until Mr. Kiernan, who was absorbed by politics, retired about two years before his death, which occurred in 1893. The firm then took its present style, the company being Mr. Frank's son-in-law, Mr. James Rascovar. Mr. Frank takes pride in his representative list of customers, consisting of the most eminent banking firms, steamship companies, and life insurance companies. While known to make a specialty of these classes the firm does a large general business in a quiet way. They are against the existing system on the part of some agents to cut rates, which they consider an injustice both to media and to agents. They have in many cases been instrumental in bringing forward the now existing reduction in commissions of newspapers to a rate adequate to guaranteeing payments, and leaving, besides, to the agent a profit deemed a sufficient compensation for his work, if not divided with his client.

Albert Frank.

Albert Frank & Co. do what may be called international advertising, since a very large percentage of their American trade, through them, places announcements in foreign publications, and vice versa. Foreign advertisers find this agency convenient as a vehicle for American publicity. The offices of Albert Frank & Co. are at 152 Broadway.

TO AID THE SICK AND DISTRESSED.

Successful Festival of District Grand Lodge No. 1 of Free Sons of Israel.

The picnic and Summernight festival arranged by the District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel attracted an immense crowd to Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday afternoon and night. The affair was instituted to enlarge the fund of the order devoted to sick and distressed members, and is the means of swelling this fund by at least several thousand dollars. At the same time the festival partook of the nature of a reunion, and was a highly enjoyable affair.

The district comprises all the lodges of the order in the Eastern and Middle States, of which there are fifty-seven under its jurisdiction, with a membership of more than 9,000. The present officers of the District Grand Lodge were all present. They are:

Grand Master—M. L. Seixas; First Deputy Grand Master—Raphael Rosenberger; Second Deputy Grand Master—S. Stern; Grand Secretary—I. H. Goldsmith; Grand Treasurer—Benjamin Levinger; Grand Warden—M. Goldberg; Grand Tyler—Benjamin Orbach; Chairman Committee on Appeals—M. S. Stern; Chairman Committee on Laws—Isaac Engel; Chairman Committee on Finance—E. H. Kerr; Chairman Committee on State of the District—Myer Elsas.

An entertaining programme had been arranged for the afternoon, including sports, concerts, and addresses. The music was furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Drum, Fife, and Bugle Corps, the former under the direction of Martin Cohen and the latter under Isidor L. Feuerback. The speaker of the day was Julius Hourger, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the United States, who told of the history and achievements of the order. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. District Grand Master M. L. Seixas also delivered an address.

The following games and sports took place during the afternoon, and the prizes for these were won by:

220-Yard Dash, Boys Under Fifteen—Harry Nagelsmith.
Skipping the Rope, 100 Yards, for Girls—Grace Nagelsmith.
Standing Race, 50 Yards, Boys Under Fifteen—August Kahn.
100-Yard Dash, Girls Under Fifteen—Celia Blum.
100-Yard Dash, Boys Under Fifteen—David Kane.
Bicycle Race, One Mile, Boys Under Sixteen—Harold Barron.
Quarter-Mile Run, Boys of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum—Morris Hardis.
Quarter-Mile Run, Boys of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Philip Debrgin.
Quarter-Mile Run, Boys, from Fifteen to Eighteen—Isaac Gellert.
Bicycle Race, Two Miles, for Members of the Order—Harry Baruch.
220-Yard Dash, for Members of the Order—Arthur Kelter.

The night was spent in dancing and merrymaking, and the assemblage was entertained until long after midnight. The committee in charge of the festival and all its details was composed of M. Elsas, Chairman; Samuel Spitz, D. Hirschfield, S. Kaufmann, Julius Hecht, Emanuel Perls, Siegmund Spring, M. Israel, M. Herzog, M. C. Landsberg, E. C. Bibo, Samuel Wasserman, Simon Weil, H. Harris, L. J. Isaacs, S. Asch, Louis Abrahams, E. Fixman, Morris Drucker, M. A. Myers, Sol Kahn, Isaac Weil, Jacob Meyer, M. G. Heyman, Isaac Baer, Louis Newman, Isaac Simon, Isaac Niner, Simon Hechinger, Adolph Heiman, Joseph Adler, Louis Levy, M. Rosenthal, Lewis Light, Abraham Friesner, S. H. Rice, Philip Winter, Morris Kaplan, Jacob Harris, Louis Lankisky, B. Basch, E. Mutson, Sol Freeman, J. Blankfeld, M. K. Goldstein, Julius Haas, Sol Steinhardt, Benjamin Kraus, and Ad Pollock.

The officers prior to the close officially complimented the committee on its efficiency and the smoothness with which the details were carried out, and upon the excellent order maintained throughout, not a single disturbing feature occurring during the progress of the festival.

South Side Field Club Seized.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 20.—Sheriff John O'Brien of Suffolk County has seized all the goods of the South Side Field Club at this place. The sale was to have taken place last Saturday, but a writ of replevin was obtained by a man named Levy, who holds a big claim, and the sale was adjourned. It is probable that the articles not included in the writ will be disposed of to-morrow for the benefit of creditors.

TAMMANYITES AT BUFFALO

SHEEHAN SAYS THEY WILL VOTE SOLIDLY FOR BRYAN TICKET.

Wigwam Perplexed About Money for the Campaign and in a Dilemma over the Nominations for Congress — No One to Contribute Funds and No Municipal Offices of Importance to be Filled Calling for Assessments.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany Hall, declared yesterday that the 105 delegates to the Buffalo Convention to be elected in this city would vote as a unit for the indorsement of the Bryan ticket.

There is a disposition among the Tammany men in certain of the Assembly districts, notably the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth, to send sound-money Democrats to the convention, but, while some may be elected, they are likely to be men who will go with the majority of the Tammany delegates in all matters relative to the State Convention, so that there seems to be a great deal in Mr. Sheehan's prophecy.

If Tammany does elect any sound-money men who will stand up and fight in the convention, the number is likely to be so small that their efforts can only result in calling attention to the plain fact that all Tammany is by no means for silver.

This fact will be very plainly emphasized at the polls on election day. There are thousands of men in Tammany Hall, who do not want to break with the organization for personal or political reasons, but who do not believe in the Chicago ticket, and will quietly vote against it, no matter what the organization does.

There is one thing that is troubling Tammany very much more than the probable complexion of the delegation which it will send to Buffalo. That is the question of money. The leaders cannot see just how they are going to get enough funds to defray the legitimate expenses of the campaign. The taxable office holders this year are comparatively few. Many of the rich men who have been large contributors to the organization have either denounced the Bryan ticket publicly, or privately determined not to vote for it or contribute in any way to its support.

There are no important municipal offices to be filled this year, and hence no candidates to levy on for large contributions, and last, but by no means least, the Chicago Convention's National Committee has so little faith in Bryan's chances of carrying New-York State that it does not propose to spend much money here, even if it has some to spend.

The money question, therefore, is one of Tammany's big bothers. There is another. When the Executive Committee swallowed the Chicago silver pill it did not indorse the Chicago platform. Congressmen are to be elected this year. What sort of a platform to run the Tammany candidates on is the other bothersome problem. In some districts the Wigwam might just as well nominate no candidates at all as nominate men who would stand for free silver.

In other districts, where there is what passes for silver sentiment, the Republicans and sound-money Democrats will certainly defeat any candidate that runs on a silver platform. If Tammany runs gold men for Congress, while supporting a silver National ticket, it will present a curious spectacle of inconsistency. So the Tiger is on the horns of a silver dilemma, and in this Congressional matter knows not which way to turn.

There is some silly talk among the Tammany men to the effect that Mr. Cockran's speech will solidify the organization for Bryan, because of the opposition of Richard Croker to Mr. Cockran. This is looked on as an early campaign joke, which is very funny.

Montgomery County Democrats.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At the convention of the Montgomery County Democracy at Fonda this afternoon the following delegates were chosen to the State Convention: F. J. Perkins, William J. Roser, Clinton Lamppman. Alternates—John G. Landon, T. C. Pegnim, Peter F. Mellis. The Congressional delegates were chosen as follows: E. J. Maxwell, A. A. McLaughlin, Alonzo Schuyler, Elias J. Ellithorpe, Robert Wemple. Alternates—Orville Hanson, John Carmichael, Jr., E. F. Huffnail, John M. Lipe, and J. G. Sparks.

MYSTERY ABOUT A HARLEM FIRE.

Burning Newspapers Found in a Ceiling in a Tenement.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station are investigating a fire which occurred in the rear basement of a five-story brick tenement at 53 Manhattan Street, Wednesday evening.

The fire was discovered by Jesse Bellamy, who occupies a part of the ground floor of the house as a crockery store. The other half is occupied by Richard Klienfaider, a butcher. Bellamy found his store full of smoke on returning at 7 o'clock from his supper and called Henry Conrad, who has a barber's shop in the adjoining house and is janitor of both houses. The smoke was traced to the rear basement. The plastering of the ceiling was found to have been torn away, and several newspapers had been placed in the opening between the laths and set on fire.

Two burned matches were found on the concrete floor. Conrad and Patrick Kennedy, who live on the top floor of the building, extinguished the fire with a pail of water. Then they discovered more papers in the ceiling. The papers were dated March 20 and 22. A fireman from the engine house close by was summoned, and found that several of the floor beams were charred, and that the floor in the crockery store and butcher's shop were heated.

There was a serious fire in the same house three months ago. It was caused by the eight-year-old son of a dressmaker named Green setting fire to a bed while his mother was absent. The house is owned by Lambert Suydean of 163 Broadway, and is insured.

EDWARD SCHWEYER REMOVED.

Deposed from His Position as Trustee of Henry Elias's Estate.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down yesterday, removed Edward Schweyer from his position of trustee under the will of the late Henry Elias, the brewer.

Mrs. Elias, the widow of the brewer, who was a co-trustee, and her children charged Mr. Schweyer with having elected himself a Director and President of the brewing company, through his position as trustee, and with voting himself a salary of $10,000 a year. They charged that Mr. Schweyer, who is in the malt business, used his position as President to sell the company malt, and that thus he made illicit profits on large sales. In his opinion, the Justice says:

Covering the Presidency of the corporation with its salary of $10,000, the defendant has procured his election to the position, against the protest of his co-trustee and the beneficiaries of his trust. Secure in the support of the minority, he had only to nullify the vote of the majority stock. The way to the result was open before him. Mrs. Elias, while willing to vote for anybody else, avowed an inflexible opposition to his election. He had, therefore, but to cast a ballot for himself and the trust stock was disfranchised, thus leaving the minority the choice of the Board of Directors. It is obvious at once that in deliberately abolishing the influence of the trust stock, the defendant committed a breach of his fiduciary obligation, aggravated by the fact that he so betrayed his trust for his personal profit.

I am of the opinion that by assuming for his personal advantage a position of hostility to the interests of the trust, the defendant has forfeited his right to maintain it.

Mr. Schweyer was removed as a Director of the company by the Court two weeks ago.

Could Not Find Oliver Sumner Teall.

The examination of Oliver Sumner Teall in supplementary proceedings was adjourned indefinitely yesterday in the Supreme Court, owing to the inability of process servers to find and serve him with the order to appear. Henry Gresman has a judgment against Mr. Teall for $214.7, obtained on Nov. 21, 1894, in the Seventh District Court. The judgment was secured in an action brought to recover for music furnished, Mr. Teall's request during a political campaign. Charles and Alfred Steckler, counsel for Gresman, say that Mr. Teall has avoided their process servers.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The New-York man had been invited to give a short lecture on an interesting subject with which he was familiar, to entertain the guests of a certain charming hotel on the Hudson. He acquiesced, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to compare a great man of whom he spoke with that other great man, Cardinal Wolsey. The face of a woman in the audience was noticed to brighten, a look of knowing intelligence spread over her countenance, and she whispered, with a little nod and smile, to her neighbor on one side. She did not see the lecturer to speak to him until the following morning at breakfast. She accosted him the moment he entered the room.

"Oh, Mr. Blank, Mr. Blank," she called. "You did not know about whom you were speaking last night when you mentioned Cardinal Wolsey. You did not know he was my cousin. We have a great many letters from him, and he comes to visit us. He has only one eye."

There was a scarcely perceptible pause as the relative of the great Cardinal ceased speaking. The lecturer was taking his seat.

"This is a small world," he remarked, cheerfully, as he unfolded his napkin.

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The newspapers, many of them, are treating the little Welsh Colonel of Ballington Booth's American Volunteers, Miss Patty Watkins, very shabbily. The announcement of the little Colonel's approaching nuptials has just been made, and the papers have published pictures of the bride-elect. That is not where the grievance comes in. But Col. Patty has been in the papers before, when she was Staff Captain Watkins of the Salvation Army. At that time, of course, she wore the Salvation Army bonnet. That is what she is still wearing, according to most of the newspapers. That might not be such a crime if it was a pretty bonnet, but it was not, as compared with the present headgear of the Volunteers. This is a comparatively perky little bonnet, and, in the words of the poet, it "has a little bow upon it" that would have been an arch crime on a Salvation Army bonnet. When the new bonnets for the feminine Volunteers were made, the distinctive feature was the bow on the top. The bonnets are smaller, also, and not so much of a poke. Does Col. Patty object to appearing before the public in her old headgear? Of course. She would not be a woman if she did not, and she has shown that she is a genuine woman, by succumbing to the siege laid to the citadels of her heart by the handsomest male Staff Captain in the Volunteer Army.

In doing this Col. Patty showed another feminine characteristic, in changing her mind. As Staff Captain of the Salvation Army, Capt. Patty lived in a little New-York apartment, where she chaperoned a small band of privates, with whom she labored earnestly in the work she had undertaken. It was at this time, in February, 1894, that a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES interviewed her. Incidentally, the question was asked if Capt. Patty did not think that a married life, with a family to care for, was a better one and happier than one without such cares. The little Captain smiled reflectively, and this is what she answered:

"There are plenty of people anxious to do that, and they may. I am very happy in my little home and in the certainty of the good I am doing. I should advise other girls to do as I do."

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This is the time in the year when parents and guardians are scanning the papers for school advertisements. One of the most select schools in the vicinity of New-York is the most radical in regard to dress. It is a fashionable girls' school on the Hudson, the regular tuition being $1,000 a year. During school hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. throughout the school year, the students are obliged to wear a costume which is constructed according to hygienic laws. No corsets are allowed, the waist of the costume is a loose blouse, and the skirt reaches only to the boot tops.

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Roaches are very destructive to books. In large business places, where there are apt to be more or less of them, books left in drawers or cases which they can reach are sure to suffer. A green cloth covered book, left in a desk drawer, looks as if it had been marbleized. The outer surface of the cloth finish seems to have been eaten off in irregular, straggling patches, leaving a lighter green showing in spots beneath. The appearance of the book is ruined.

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Pete is one of the most important members of the New-York College of Pharmacy. He is not taking a college course, although he never deserts the place, Winter or Summer, night or day, and the only thing he was ever known to analyze is his daily allowance of milk. Pete is the big Maltese cat of the college. He is said to know as much as any of the students, if he is not interested in the regular routine of study. Pete is the property of the wife of the colored janitor of the college. He wears a handsome collar, given him as a Christmas present by his mistress. He is an orphan. His mother died when he was three days old. He cannot be said to have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but he took to one very soon after, and was brought up by spoon from his third day. His chief accomplishments are playing peek-a-boo and hide and seek. His mistress hides and calls, and he runs to find her, when he takes his turn, and his mistress is "It."

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The Zulu Bible is one of the interesting forms of the Scripture among the vast number of Bibles printed at the Bible House in New-York, by the American Bible Society. The statistics of the society are interesting and surprising to any one unfamiliar with them. The society's twenty-cent Bible and five-cent Testament are probably the cheapest books in the world. The Testament for 5 cents is marvelous. It is a small book, but the type is clear and plain, and the cover, a soft one of cloth, is neat and attractive. The figures on the inside of the 1896 edition show that 12,442,000 copies of the book have been printed. The Bible is in the 1895 edition, and the figures show that at the time of its issue 2,300,000 had been printed. That number has now been largely increased. It has been estimated that in busy times an average of one Bible and three or four Testaments are turned out every minute by the plant in the house for every day in the year. About two-thirds of all the Bibles printed are given away, and the others are sold at cost. Last year the society issued 1,700,128 Bibles and Testaments. The English editions and editions in the common European languages are all printed at the Bible House. Some of the languages of the extreme East, like the Chinese, can be printed more cheaply by native workmen in the country to which they belong. The Canton Bible, which is in the colloquial tongue spoken by most of the Chinese in this vicinity, is printed at the Bible House. In the past eighty years of its existence, the society has issued 61,705,841 volumes of the Holy Scriptures, in nearly 100 languages and dialects. In the first twenty-five years of its existence it printed nearly 3,000,000 books, in the second nearly 19,000,000, and the total issue of the third twenty-five years was 32,448,136. An old gentleman interested in the work has estimated that there have been Bibles enough printed to supply every person in the world with one.

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A new variety of the strawberry plant put on the market this year since the meeting of the National Republican Convention has been named the "McKinley." Such is greatness.

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Brooklyn is evidently the place for bargains. A Third Avenue grocer advertises "one pound of good tea for 15 cents; one pound of good coffee for 15 cents."

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A history might be written of Summer window gardens in the city. Any one can have a window garden, and there is apparently nothing that will not grow in them. One of the latest peculiarities seen in window garden plants is fodder corn. It was growing in boxes in the third or fourth story side window of a house in a side street. There were several stalks of that brilliant bright, light green, which, seen in patches, makes bright spots in any country landscape, and is noticeable here and there along the Hudson. The corn in the window was about three feet high, and looked healthy and flourishing.

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"Well, yes," said the man at the cashier's desk of the restaurant, in answer to a question as to whether he remembered the waiters in sending change to customers, "we do try to break up the change a little."

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The new outing place for the people, Corlears Hook Park, proved its usefulness during the intense hot weather. It was as cool there on the grass and in the open building in the park as anywhere in the city, and it was thronged. "I think there were more people there and in Tompkins Square in a day than in all the other parks in the city put together, including Central Park," says Superintendent Parsons.

IT BROUGHT HIM NO CASH

DR. CYRUS EDSON CHARGES A CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

Did Not Wish, Through Motives of "Professional Delicacy," to Figure Openly in Connection with a Company Formed to Manufacture a Preparation He Had Discovered —Now Accuses His Associates, Dr. Still and Mr. Stemmler.

A motion for an injunction was argued in the Supreme Court, before Justice Pryor, yesterday in an action brought by Dr. Cyrus Edson, formerly of the Health Department, against the Ammonol Chemical Company of New-Jersey and Dr. Allen E. Still and F. W. Stemmler. Dr. Edson asks that Still and Stemmler be enjoined from making or selling a preparation made by the company and for the abrogation of a number of contracts that he made with the two defendants. He charges that they have defrauded him out of an interest in the company, and have failed to carry out their contracts.

It is stated that in 1892 Dr. Edson discovered the preparation the formula of which he published for the use of the medical profession. He, with Dr. Still and Stemmler, who is a commission merchant, entered into a contract, under the terms of which a stock company was to be formed for the manufacture of the preparation and its sale to physicians. Stemmler was to furnish capital and push the sales, Still was to boom it among physicians, and Dr. Edson was to furnish the formula and also use his influence quietly to have the preparation adopted. Stemmler got 60 per cent., Still 20 per cent., and Edson 20 per cent. of the stock.

Then another contract was made between Dr. Edson and the company. As stated by Dr. Edson's lawyer, Dr. Edson, through motives of "professional delicacy," did not care to hold stock or figure openly in the scheme, so he agreed to surrender his 20 per cent. of stock for a one-tenth interest in the dividends of the company. He now alleges that it is this tenth interest out of which he has been defrauded by the conspiracy of Still and Stemmler, who, he says, to further their conspiracy have voted to themselves salaries of $3,000 and $2,000 a year respectively, and have tampered with the books and papers of the corporation.

The allegations in the complaint are made for the most part on information and belief, and it was shown on the argument that Dr. Still made an affidavit on which the charges of Dr. Edson are based.

"The whole amount of the matter is that Dr. Edson was willing to take his profits from a quack medicine," Justice Pryor said.

"Oh, no, your Honor," said one of the lawyers, "it is not a patent medicine; it is a very good thing."

"Well, at any rate," said the Court, "he was willing to appear indifferent to the sale of the preparation while he was really talking it up to the profession for his tenth interest."

Counsel for the defendants argued that the first contract had been carried out, and Justice Pryor decided that as to this there could be no abrogation. This part of the complaint passed out of consideration.

On the question of the second contract it was contended that it was made with the corporation, and that if there was anything in the charge that the tenth interest was not paid, then Dr. Edson could sue for an accounting, or in the event of the abrogation of the contract, could get only his 20 per cent. of stock back, being thus placed in the position he was in when the second contract was made.

Counsel declared, however, that the second contract had been carried out, and nothing had been paid to Dr. Edson, because no profits had accrued to the company. He denied a statement of Dr. Edson, made in the complaint, that Stemmler was financially irresponsible, and submitted an affidavit in rebuttal in which Mr. Stemmler swears that he is worth $100,000 clear of all debts. As to the business of the company, he submitted a statement that up to Jan. 1, 1896, it had done a business of $15,000 with expenses of $14,900; that Stemmler had advanced $1,270 out of his own pocket, and no salaries had been drawn; that from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 of this year the business amounted to $14,000, with expenses of $13,945, and that while Stemmler had drawn checks for salary for $1,200, he had never deposited the checks, knowing that he would only have to pay the money back to the company later to enable it to meet obligations. It was also alleged that the company was indebted to Stemmler $1,900.

Affidavits will be submitted before the motion is decided.

TAMMANY BRAVES ON AN EXCURSION

They Enjoy Themselves on Their Annual Reunion at College Point.

The Columbian Club and Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twelfth Assembly District went yesterday on its annual reunion and stag excursion to College Point, L. I. The steamer Chancellor was engaged for the occasion. When it left the pier at the foot of Broome Street about 11 o'clock there were nearly 600 men on board.

The club marched to the boat from its quarters in Grand Street.

Among those on the steamer were Deputy County Clerk P. Joseph Scully, William Clancy, Judge Goldfogle, Martin Meinerney, James Owens, John Hill, Senator Fo-ley, Assemblyman Schulhm, Patrick Farley, Johnny Simpson, Moses Laberinger, Michael Sweeney, Patrick J. McKenna, Patrick Keenan, John F. Ahearn, John McDermott, Thomas J. Bradley, ex-Judge Ryan, Judge Wamnope Lynn, James Devlin, ex-Alderman McGuinness, Lawrence Connor, Moses Grossman, Max Eckman, Herman L. Flam, John Stiebling, Thomas Shiels, Judge Newburger, Assemblyman James Donnelly, John F. O'Brien, Post Office Superintendent George W. Meeks, ex-Alderman John Galvin, John J. Merrifield, John E. Murphy, Thomas J. Carleton, and Edward Sheehan.

The members of the club returned at 8:50 last night.

DENIED THAT THEY ELOPED.

Examination of Edward Feise and Freida Prien at Ellis Island.

Freida Prien of Bremen and Edward Feise, who arrived here Wednesday on the steamship Spree, were before the Special Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island yesterday on a charge, made on information received by the German Consul General, that they had eloped from Germany.

Feise said that he had simply acted as a friend to Miss Prien. "She heard that my nieces were to come to America," he said, "and said she would like to see the New World. I therefore paid her fare. Before the Spree sailed Freida wrote to her parents, saying she was about to sail. As they did not know me, they notified the police, who cabled to Dr. August Feigel, the German Consul General here. That is all there is in the case."

Feise says he is an American citizen, and he showed citizenship papers dated in October, 1892. He also says he is in the leather pocketbook business at Avenue A and Ninth Street. He had $1,000 in his possession.

United States Marshal Bernhardt, acting at the request of Consul General Feigel, went to Ellis Island yesterday to induce the girl to go home, in case she was released. The board did not decide whether or not to deport her.

Chanas to be Deported.

Leandre Chanas, the Frenchman who is detained on Ellis Island with Marie Cabourge for having eloped with her from her home in France, was ordered deported by the Special Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island yesterday. The girl will be sent back with him on La Gascogne Saturday.

The French Consul here sent a letter to Ellis Island yesterday stating that Chanas was well known in Paris, and was, he believed, a respectable and honorable man. The board will take the ground that in case the couple was admitted, Chanas might fail to make enough money out of his psychological fencing idea to support the girl, and that the young woman would then become a public charge.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT SMITH.

Fire Chief Hugh Bonner Testifies for the Defense.

The trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of the Bureau of Fire Alarm, Telegraph, and Electrical Appliances, on charges of fraud and incompetency, was resumed yesterday morning before the Board of Fire Commissioners. All the Commissioners were present. T. J. G. Hall appeared as associate counsel for Mr. Smith.

Some letters received from Fire Chiefs in many cities of the United States concerning the workings of fire-alarm systems, which were offered in evidence, were excluded by the board.

Mr. Olcott, counsel for Mr. Smith, moved that the charges of fraud and conspiracy between Mr. Smith and the Pierce Auxiliary Alarm Box Company be dismissed.

Mr. Campbell, counsel for the prosecution, opposed the motion, and said that the evidence already produced established a prima facie case, and that the fact that the city had probably lost in the neighborhood of $200,000 through Mr. Smith placed upon him the burden of proving that his business transactions with the Pierce Company were regular and honest. Mr. Campbell thought also that the evidence as to Mr. Smith's having paid the Pierce Company from 25 to 300 per cent. more for supplies than the state of the market warranted at the time, was strongly suggestive of thievery. He said Mr. Smith had put in operation and maintained a worthless and inefficient fire-alarm system.

The motion was voted down.

Commissioner Ford voted against the motion, saying that he thought Mr. Smith owed it to the public, to the Commissioners, and to himself to explain his acts.

Commissioner Sheffield said he thought that the motion should be granted, because the burden of proof lay on the prosecution, and no evidence to sustain the charges had been introduced.

President La Grange voted with Commissioner Ford, saying that he was of the opinion that there was enough evidence of fraud and conspiracy to shift the burden of proof on Mr. Smith.

Motions made by Mr. Olcott that the other charges of fraud be dismissed were favored by Commissioner Sheffield, but were voted down by Commissioners La Grange and Ford.

Mr. Hall moved that all the charges against Superintendent Smith relating to times prior to April 7, 1892, (the time of his appointment), be dismissed.

Mr. Campbell said he was not prepared to argue the motion, and decision on the point was reserved.

Chief Hugh Bonner, the first witness for the defense, testified that he had been thirty-one years in the Fire Department, and had always considered the fire-alarm system efficient. He said that, while it was desirable that the alarm box be easy to operate, a person who took the responsibility of sending in an alarm should have sense enough to read the printed instructions placed on every box. He was of the opinion that the fact of many boxes being out of order, while indicating serious defects in the system, would not justify him in saying that the man in charge of the alarm system was unfit for his position. Many complaints had been received at headquarters, he said, of the imperfect working of the alarm system, but in most cases it was found on investigation that the alarm had not been turned in according to instructions. Excitement or carelessness is responsible for many failures, said the Chief. He was of the opinion that the New-York system is as good as that of any other city in the United States.

In answer to a question by Commissioner Sheffield, Chief Bonner said he had never reported to the board that the system was bad, but he would have done so if the facts had justified such a report. In answer to a second question by Mr. Sheffield, he said he knew of no occasion when serious loss had resulted from the failure of a box to work properly. He said that, if a report of any Fire Department showed that it was perfect, he would not believe it, as his experience had shown him that a perfect alarm box or telegraphic system is an impossibility.

HIGH PRICE FOR EMBALMING.

The Surgeon of the Spree Charged with Extortion.

Mrs. Margaret Leemhiu and her daughter, Minnie, of Freeport, Ill., were among the passengers on the Spree, which arrived at Hoboken Wednesday night.

Miss Leemhiu, who was suffering from consumption, died at sea. Her mother employed Dr. Adolph Hochnel, the ship's surgeon, to embalm the body. For this service he rendered a bill of $75. She thought this too much, and yesterday, while making arrangements for the removal of her daughter's body to Freeport, she inquired the charge for embalming a body. She was told that the regular price was $10. Then she said that Dr. Hochnel had charged her $75, and that she would lay the matter before the North German Lloyds Company, to which line the Spree belongs.

Dr. Hochnel was seen on the Spree yesterday. He said that the company's rules in relation to deaths at sea allowed him to charge $100 for embalming the body of a first-cabin passenger and $75 for a second-cabin passenger. When Mrs. Leemhiu spoke to him about embalming her daughter's body he told her what it would cost, and advised her to allow her daughter to be buried at sea. He said she made no objection to the price, and said she could not think of acting on his advice, for if she did her remaining children would never forgive her. He then undertook the duty. As he had half a dozen sick passengers on his hands at the time, and had to do the embalming at a serious loss of time and labor, he thought he was entitled to the amount he had charged.

COTTAGES DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Three Frame Houses in Bathgate Avenue Attacked by Flames.

Three two-story frame cottages in Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, were damaged by fire at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and six other cottages in the same row were in great danger of being

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ROW IN THE POLICE BOARD

MORE TROUBLE OVER THE PROMOTION TO INSPECTORSHIPS.

Mr. Andrews Leaves the Room and Messrs. Roosevelt and Parker Have a Spirited Discussion—The President and Mr. Parker Make Statements Later, and Meanwhile the Cases of Brooks and McCullagh Beat Where They Were.

Police Commissioner Parker was absent from the meeting of the board Wednesday, and in consequence a special session was held yesterday to settle the Inspectorship question.

After disposing of some routine business Mr. Andrews said: "I move the promotion of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh to Inspectors."

President Roosevelt directed the Chief Clerk to call the roll. Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant voted aye. When it came to Mr. Parker's turn to vote he said:

"Now, Mr. President, regarding this matter I should like to make a statement in order to set my position on record. It will be brief."

Commissioner Andrews exclaimed hotly: "I object to any further arguments concerning this matter in public. There have been so many statements already made."

"But I have a right to state my reasons for voting as I intend to," said Mr. Parker.

"If it is going to be a long statement," interrupted Commissioner Roosevelt, "I think it had better be submitted to the Commissioners themselves."

Commissioner Parker replied that it would only be brief.

"Well, let us hear it," responded the President, "so long as it will be short."

Commissioner Andrews shoved his chair back and started to get up, saying: "I have voted. I withdraw from the board. Statements have been made pro and con for a year and a half. Any further argument is disgraceful and demoralizing to the force."

"Mr. President," said Commissioner Parker, "I protest at Mr. Andrews's characterizing my statements as disgraceful. I protest against his using such language here."

Commissioner Andrews—I maintain that disgraceful arguments have taken place over this matter.

After Mr. Andrews had left the board room Mr. Parker said: "I simply wish to say, Mr. President, that if I had no other objections to the two men upon the list I should feel unable to vote for them for the position of Inspector from that list because I feel that the list is illegal in its very inception. I consider its existence due, not to an evasion of the law—because the word evasion implies a subterfuge or a pretense to conceal a violation of the law—but to an absolute, avowed, and willful breaking of the law.

"I think—and when I say this I am speaking for what I consider the whole board's welfare—I think that the solemn pledge which the law makes that these men should be rated on their merits, and which the board was sworn to accord to them, has been made a mockery by the action of the board, and the whole examination is as though only two men entered it. I think that the members of the board who took that action have not only done an illegal thing, but have made themselves criminally liable.

"I believe that if any officials of the last administration had done what these Commissioners have done they should lay low be either in custody or under bail. I believe that if Commissioners Martin, Sheehan, Murray, and Kerwin had done it that would have been their present condition.

"I have only to say in conclusion that it is not unlikely that this board may be made the subject of official inquiry, possibly of hostile inquiry, within the next few weeks, and, in that event, when what I consider an abuse of discretion, or rather a total abandonment of discretion, is disclosed in the very system which we were empowered to erect and administer, it will be a good thing if at least one voice shall be found to have protested against it. I simply put myself on record, and, having done so, I vote no."

When Mr. Parker had concluded Commissioner Roosevelt said:

"Of course, there is nothing for me to say. I gave my marks for the Inspectors strictly on the relative merits of the men. I joined with Messrs. Grant and Andrews precisely as a few weeks before I joined with Messrs. Grant, Andrews, and Parker in marking the Sergeants for Captains. The marks were based on exactly the same principles as before. Is that all? The meeting will adjourn."

Col. Grant started to explain his position in rating Brooks and McCullagh high, to the exclusion of the others. Commissioner Roosevelt interrupted the Colonel, saying: "They were not rated relatively. That is all there is to it."

"Relative to what?" asked Commissioner Parker sarcastically.

Mr. Roosevelt jumped to his feet and glared across the table at Mr. Parker.

"We rated them relatively to one another," he said forcibly.

"Then you establish an ideal standard and rate just the two men," replied Mr. Parker.

"That is your understanding, not mine," declared President Roosevelt, pointing his finger at Mr. Parker.

Mr. Parker remarked: "Why, you have said you would have the other Captains higher ratings after Brooks and McCullagh were appointed."

"Yes, after another examination," said Mr. Roosevelt.

Commissioner Parker here started to say something, when President Roosevelt cried in a loud and angry voice: "Do not interrupt me. I did not interrupt you."

The two Commissioners talked at the same time for a few minutes. Mr. Roosevelt's voice could be heard outside in the corridor. They wrangled together for a while, and then Commissioner Roosevelt suddenly exclaimed: "We did precisely as you did, Mr. Parker, when you rated Brooks and Wiedenbaum down, and afterward changed your marks."

"I suppose if Mr. Andrews were here he would doubtless say this was disgraceful and demoralizing," retorted Mr. Parker, smiling. President Roosevelt brought his fist down on the table and shouted: "Case closed."

While Mr. Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker were arguing the President more than once shook his fist at his colleague. Mr. Parker remained calm.

Mr. Roosevelt, in leaving the board room, retired to his office. Commissioner Parker smiled over the abrupt termination of the meeting. As the matter now stands, Brooks and McCullagh are in the same position as they have been for months. They are the only two Captains on the eligible list for Inspectors. Mr. Parker's negative vote prevents their confirmation. What will be done now no one can tell. As Commissioner Roosevelt leaves to-day for a three weeks' stay on his ranch in North Dakota, it is unlikely that anything will be done in the matter until he returns.

After the meeting Mr. Parker gave out this statement: "My reasons for originally opposing Capts. McCullagh and Brooks were fully stated to Mr. Roosevelt. If he did not consider them valid, I am sorry, but they are the same sort of reasons as induced him to reject many other aspirants of the old régime. If the Captains in question desire me to state in public the reasons I shall do so.

"I have always made it a rule, unless some other course became necessary or strongly advisable, not to disclose to the general public the reasons why I considered any applicant unworthy either of appointment or promotion. I have adopted this rule as a result not only of advice from experienced sources, but of observation of quite a number of years in the public service. Any gratuitous publication to the world of an opinion unfavorable to an official, or of the grounds upon which that opinion was based, I have found to be, except where it is intended as reproof or admonition in a disciplinary way, poor policy toward the service, and often an irremediable injustice toward the individual concerned.

"So long as it is simply a matter of opinion, based upon any measure of evidence short of legal proof—as especially in the Police Department the very great bulk of the Commissioners' estimates must be—it may prove, by the development of after events or disclosures, unfounded and unjust, and still it will survive as a reflection which may never be lived down by the officer.

"It is in consequence of this that, tenacious as I have been in my opinions of many of the superior officers in this force—absolutely unfit as I have believed many of them to be, equally for the positions they occupied or for advancement to higher positions—I nevertheless have deemed it wiser, and ultimately more satisfactory to myself, simply to discountenance their aspirations by my word or vote, though I was temporarily besieged with importunity or inquiry as to the reason for my attitude, than to make public in response to the first light breaths of curious query the steps by which my attitude had been reached.

"Such was my position with regard to Sergts. Kear and Steinkamp—such has been my position in regard to Capts. Brooks and McCullagh. I regret that circumstances have brought about the publication of my misgivings touching the first two men; I shall regret if a similar result is produced in the cases of the last two men. Months ago I stated to the President of this board the reasons which made it impossible for me to vote for them for Inspectors. I have signified those reasons also to Commissioner Grant. I do not know that I ever have to Commissioner Andrews, because it has never been my custom to acquaint him in detail with the reasons for any of my official actions. The President, I am informed by the press, has characterized my reasons as not valid, and to myself he has characterized them as based on rumor and hearsay. Such characterization is very easy.

"It is the same sort of reason as made him wish to have Chief Byrnes and Inspector Williams out of the department; as makes him unwilling to promote to Inspectorships Capt. Allaire, Capt. Cross, Capt. Grant, and as makes him desirous to rid the service of many Captains who have been until recently under indictment; it is the same reason as induced both of us, shortly after we entered office, to conclude that the force would be best and most enduringly regenerated if it could cut loose entirely from the influence of the old régime, and build upon a new régime, to be established by the influence of this board. Men who wish to make a new force, with a new spirit must take drastic measures.

"Those reasons, perhaps, appeal to me more strongly than to any of my colleagues, because for several years immediately prior to our appointment as Police Commissioners I dwelt in the midst of all the political activities which led to the municipal revolution that made possible our appointment as Commissioners, and was in particular a careful observer of those abuses in this department whose disclosures precipitated that revolution. I was the recipient almost day by day for several years before my appointment of items innumerable in the aggregate that disclosed to me only too clearly the horrible condition into which this force had fallen, and the almost ineradicable taint which had infected its superior officers. At least two of my colleagues, during those years, were absent from the scene where the struggle for clean government was being enacted, and knew of it only by rumor and hearsay.

"One of them was at the National capital; another until July, 1893, at a foreign Court. But that my opinions upon the personnel of the police force are intenser than my colleagues' is not properly attributable to me as a fault. Commissioner Roosevelt would probably feel more keenly than I upon some departmental question at Washington.

"Whenever it becomes necessary that I should publicly disclose my objections I shall be prepared to do so, and I shall leave to those who from 1890 to 1894 took active part in the contest in this city for a change of government the function of determining whether or not those reasons are sufficient.

"There is but one course proper for this board to take—throw open the list, obey the law, and rate men on their merits."

Commissioner Roosevelt made the following statement later in the day: "Mr. Parker's talk was purely a bluff and a fake bluff at that. I sympathize much with the reluctance of Commissioners Grant and Andrews to hear Mr. Parker or to enter into an argument with him, because we all know that his arguments are not made in good faith, and there is no reason to argue with a man when you don't believe he is telling the truth.

"I have nothing to add to what I have already said under oath and in conjunction with Commissioners Andrews and Grant over my own signature as to Mr. Parker and his lack of truthfulness.

"Brooks and McCullagh are head and shoulders the best men for Inspectors, and during our whole fifteen months Mr. Parker has never to any one of us made a single definite charge against either or backed up any statement by so much as pretense of producing testimony. In rating them and their competitors in this examination, Messrs. Grant, Andrews, and myself followed precisely the same plans, in spite of Mr. Parker, that we have followed in the examination held but a fortnight previous for Captains.

"With Mr. Parker's consent in each case, we marked all the Captains relative to one another and exactly as they should stand, and in each case we put together with a marking of 40 all the men whom we did not think were entitled to stand high relatively to the men who stood at the top of the list but who were willing to believe had material out of which to make promotions later on after some subsequent examination.

"There were fourteen such men in the Inspectors' examination; there were thirty-two in the Captains' examination, and Mr. Parker joined in marking these thirty-two a rating of 40. This being the case, it is simple nonsense for him to assert that the same methods have not been followed in both cases. It is his last expedient in his discreditable efforts to damage the Police Board in order to gratify his personal spite against worthy officials whose only offense is that they are standing in their position by faithful performance of duty instead of seeking to make terms either with Mr. Parker or with politicians of influence with whom he might be willing to bargain."

Commissioner Parker made this reply to the statement of Commissioner Roosevelt: "In every rating for Captain or Sergeant I rated in comparison with a standard of perfection, which was 65, and all four of us discussed the merits of aspirants relative to that standard. In the present case Mr. Roosevelt rated to get Brooks and McCullagh on the list and to exclude the others, and so admitted. That is indefensible and, I believe, illegal.

"When Capt. McCullagh and not Mr. Roosevelt wants me to publish my objection to him I shall do so. Until then I shall observe the same rule I should in the case of the numbiest aspirant. As to bargains with politicians on the part of one of these Captains Mr. Roosevelt's pretensions to virtue are laughable. Affecting to despise the regular wing of the party and its leaders, he was foremost to bargain with them by messenger, but they knew him and repulsed him. Hence these tears. As to his personalities, they are tiresome and I make no reply."

Mr. Parker was asked what he meant in his statement that the Police Board may be made the subject of official inquiry. He said:

"The Greater New-York Commission will meet some time next month and go into all the city departments. It is more than likely that the commission will look into the affairs of the Police Department. That is all I care to say on the subject now."

Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh were seen in the afternoon and asked what they had to say relative to the action of Commissioner Parker in voting against their promotion.

Brooks had nothing to say. McCullagh was also unwilling to talk on the subject, but when told of Commissioner Parker's statement that if he and Brooks desired him to state in public his reasons for opposing them he would do so, the acting Inspector said: "Commissioner Parker is my superior. I am a subordinate, and I have no right to make a request of him."

Life Insurance in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Commercial Agent Thomas E. Moore reports to the Department of State, from Weimar, that the German life insurance companies in 1895 enjoyed "all around" favorable developments. During the year, 174,754 applications to the value of $158,929,000 were made, against 168,965, valued at $143,603,000 in 1894. The report covers the operations of the forty-one companies in Germany, and shows the number of policies in force to be 1,458,998, representing $1,256,710,448, a net increase over the previous year of $67,771. The companies had invested, in 1895, about $437,904,706. American companies were prohibited from writing new insurances in Prussia during 1895, which must be taken into account for the good showing last year.

The Mishap to the Phoenicia.

The Hamburg-American Line freight steamship Phoenicia, which met with a mishap Wednesday while being placed in the Erie Basin Dry Dock, and which was subsequently taken out of the dock, will go into the dock again to-day. It was said at the Erie Basin yesterday that the keel blocks had given away under the strain of the vessel's weight. An impression existed, however, that the vessel had not settled squarely in the centre of the blocks. This was denied. Strangers were not permitted in the yard. Officials of the steamship company said that the vessel had not been injured so far as an interior examination of her dull indicated. The Phoenicia is one of the new freight vessels of the Hamburg-American Line, built in 1894, and measuring 4,593 tons, the other additions made to the freight service at the same time being the Persia, Prussia, Palatia, and Patricia.

MR. PARKS LOST CAUTION

CORNERED BY INSURANCE MEN IN HIS ZEAL FOR SILVER.

Misread John A. McCall's Interview on Effect of Free Coinage and Would Shut Out His Company from Business in Colorado—That State Prohibits Insurance Companies from Investing in Mining Stocks—How Tables Were Turned.

It behooves C. C. Parks to lower his pitch against Eastern insurance men, for that craft has turned on him for threatening to drive Eastern companies out of Colorado, with the prospect that he will be made ridiculous.

Mr. Parks is Insurance Commissioner and Auditor of Colorado. In his zeal for free silver, he misread the interview with John A. McCall, printed about three weeks ago in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in which Mr. McCall showed how silver coinage would affect holders of insurance policies.

Mr. Parks assumed that Mr. McCall was addressing the policy holders of his company in his official capacity as President, and that his utterances were quoted from a formal circular. Thereupon Mr. Parks demanded a copy of the circular from the Denver agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and, while awaiting its receipt, he announced that the circular was an acknowledgment of the company's insolvency, since it proposed to pay its policies at 50 cents on the dollar.

He said that under those circumstances he would cancel the company's license to do business in Colorado. Mr. Parks's unconcealed purpose was to counteract the effect of Mr. McCall's sound-money views by threatening to make mischief in Colorado for any advocate of that cause.

When Mr. McCall heard of the demand on the Denver agent, he wrote the agent a letter, which left Mr. Parks in the air. Part of it follows:

"No circular has been sent by any of our officials to the policy holders on the political situation. The interview in the New-York papers above referred to was in part intended as an answer to the many questions being asked of the company by policy holders of many years' standing as to what kind of dollars the company would use in paying their policies in case this country adopted a silver basis. There was but one reply to make to such questions, viz., that as the premiums on their policies had been paid when due in United States dollars, so their policies as they matured hereafter would be payable in the same dollars. The policy holders of this company in the United States up to date have paid their premiums in dollars that have been dollars not only in the United States, but in every other country in the world. It is our judgment that, in the event of this country declaring for free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, the dollars of the United States that we would pay to policy claimants would not be worth 100 cents the world over."

Learning that all his fuss had been made over nothing, that was not in the circular, Mr. Parks evidently lost his composure and became an easy mark for "the enemy's country." A telegram sent to him and his reply indicate how he threw away caution. This was the query, from The Spectator, an insurance paper in this city:

"Is it true that the Colorado laws prohibit in specific language the insurance companies of your State from investing in or loaning upon the stocks of silver or other mining companies? Please refer us to law by wire at our expense."

Mr. Parks replied as follows: "Insurance companies of this State cannot invest funds in stocks or bonds of mining corporations. See Mills annotated statutes, section 22, 21."

Reference to the insurance laws of Colorado develops the following:

It shall be lawful for any insurance company incorporated under the laws of this State to invest its capital and funds accumulated in the course of its business, or any part thereof, in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth 50 per cent. more than the sum loaned thereon over and above all incumbrances, and in the erection of buildings, unless such buildings are insured and the policy transferred to said company; and also in the stocks of this State, or stocks or Treasury notes of the United States; and also in the stocks and bonds of any district or incorporated city in this State, authorized to be issued by the Legislature; and to lend the same, or any part thereof, on the security of such stocks or bonds, or Treasury notes, or upon bonds and mortgages as aforesaid, and to change and reinvest the same as occasion may from time to time require, but any surplus money over and above the capital stock of any such insurance company may be invested in or loaned upon the pledge of the public stocks or bonds of the United States, or any one of the States, or the stocks or bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of any solvent dividend-paying institutions, other than mining corporations, incorporated under the laws of this State, or of the United States; provided always, that the current market value of such stocks, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness shall be at all times, during the continuance of such loan, at least 20 per cent. more than the sum loaned thereon.

Since it thus appears that Colorado discriminates against its own product, prohibiting it from insurance companies from investing in silver mines on any basis, insurance men think that Mr. Parks will sing low for the rest of the campaign, especially as his personal ardor and official obligations cannot be reconciled.

It is not believed that he will again assume to threaten to conceal the license of companies whose officials advocate a financial policy in entire harmony with the laws of his own State. If there is to be any throwing out in Colorado, it will probably be individual, rather than corporate.

TO SHARE IN A FORTUNE.

Residents of Brooklyn Think They Are Heirs of a Slave Trader.

Mrs. Peter Larson of 377 First Street, Brooklyn, received yesterday a letter from Denmark, her native country, informing her that she was one of the heirs of the estate of Capt. Johannes Witthe, who died in 1760 leaving a fortune of 15,000,000 guilders.

The Captain, according to Mrs. Larson's story, was born in 1722, and was a sailor from his youth and engaged in the slave trade. When he died he left a will leaving his fortune to the Dutch Government in trust, to found a school for orphan children. At the end of 100 years it was stipulated that the property was to be sold and the money divided among his descendants, if there were any, and they could make good their claim to the property.

He had one son, John Henry Witthe, who became a Sergeant in the Danish cavalry. John left four children—John, Carl, Christopher, and Bertha. They married and had children, and the daughter married Erasmus Sorensen Munk. Mrs. Larson is a cousin of Munk. The other heirs are said to be William M. Munk of 38 Nevins Street, Mrs. Meta Jensen of Philadelphia, and Christopher Munk, whose whereabouts is not known, but he is believed to be in California.

Festival at Manhattan Beach.

All is in readiness in Paine's Open-Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach for the celebration of the seventeenth annual carnival of fire to-morrow night. To judge from the preparations, it promises to be a great pyrotechnic event. Not only will the fire display be wonderful, but all the grounds will be illuminated so that Manhattan Beach will seem like a corner of fairyland. The firework portion of the display will be divided into three parts—aerial, ground, and water fireworks. Rockets, innumerable shells, and bombs by the hundred, and floating beacons by the score will light up the darkness of the night. The set pieces will be very numerous, and among the principal designs there will be those representing Niagara Falls, America's wealth, the colossal fire wheel, the bridal wreath, the pyrotechnist's dream, a skit on the gold and silver question, Chinese novelties, the battle of the standards, and showers of gold and silver. The famous high-wire walkers, Milles. Ella Zuila and Lu Lu will give in mid air a wonderful illustration of "The Burning of Joan of Arc," and when all is over in the inclosure, the carnival will be brought to a close by an effect which will seem to put the ocean ablaze.

Deer in Van Cortlandt Park.

For the first time in its history, Van Cortlandt Park now has a colony of deer. Twelve fallow does and one buck were taken from the deer paddock in Central Park, placed in boxes, and taken to the buffalo inclosure in Van Cortlandt Park.

UNEMPLOYED SEEKING FOR WORK.

Two Free Labor Bureaus Aiding Them to Find Situations.

The Free Employment Bureau established by the State at 331 East Fourteenth Street on July 1 has resulted very satisfactorily thus far. Superintendent Bealin is kept busy receiving applications for labor and help, and up to date has 10,600 applications on his books. He has secured 200 positions.

The Superintendent especially desires all in need of labor to communicate with him, and if any one will let him know the character and quality of help desired, he will have persons fitted for such places at his office at any specified time.

Out-of-town employers have taken advantage of the bureau to a greater extent than those in the city, while the greatest demand has been for girls to do housework. One letter received from a manufacturer in New-Jersey yesterday said he had employed all the available help in his town, and needed several more men.

It is astonishing to learn how many persons are out of work. Most of them are skilled and have a trade, but all are so desirous of working that they say they will do almost anything to keep from starving. The majority are sober, respectable persons, and their pride in attempting to disguise their poverty is very evident.

One young man had been the victim of an employment agency, to which he had paid $3, and received no work or his money back. He said he had been obliged to sign a contract agreeing to pay 10 per cent. of his first month's salary to the agency if he should succeed in obtaining a position. He was honorably discharged from the navy in 1885, is honest and reliable, and has a good education. He has been unable to find any work since last September. There are hundreds of cases just like this one, and the few who have been fortunate enough to get work are extremely grateful.

It is indeed pathetic to hear some of the applicants describe their sufferings and beg for something to do. They all say anything at all, so long as it is work. The general excuse for idleness is slackness of trade, while carpenters and mechanics lead the other trades among the applicants for work.

There is another free-labor bureau in Cooper Union, which is paid for by several well-known philanthropic men. This bureau has been in existence since last October, and Clarence W. Webster is the Superintendent. Those in charge of this bureau are more particular as to the character of the men, and will not receive an applicant until they have personally investigated his record. They have received 5,000 applications, and have secured between 1,500 and 1,600 positions.

HAD TROUBLE WITH G. W. POUCHER

Differences Between an Italian and the Lawyer to be Heard in Court.

George W. Poucher, the lawyer, appeared yesterday in the Harlem Police Court as a defendant in the complaint of Ward Man Conway of the Twenty-sixth Precinct that he was "disorderly" at Ninety-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue Wednesday night.

The story of the policeman made it appear that Mr. Poucher, who lives at 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, was at daggers drawn with Frank Cosenzo, whose fruit stand adjoins the grocery of James Butler on the southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue. Conway hinted that Wednesday night a series of disagreements between Mr. Poucher and Cosenzo culminated in the defendant hauling the Italian around and abusing him.

Cosenzo would not prefer a charge of assault, so Conway made one of disorderly conduct. Bail for Mr. Poucher was furnished at the One Hundredth Street Station House by John Rollmann, a butcher of 771 Columbus Avenue.

Magistrate Mott, at the request of the defendant, set Tuesday for a hearing in the case, when Mr. Poucher will explain what occurred Wednesday night from his standpoint.

Cosenzo claims that, for reasons unknown to him, Mr. Poucher had been picking at him for a week. He thoroughly cleaned out an ordinance at the stand Friday, it is alleged, and Wednesday night the defendant objected to Cosenzo's wagon, which stood in front of the stand, as obstructing the street. The wagon was removed, but taken back when Mr. Poucher, who had been watching, appeared, and was abusive and, as alleged, maltreated Cosenzo.

Butler, the grocer, said that Cosenzo had made several complaints to him about Mr. Poucher, and asked advice. Finally he was told to appeal to the police.

"The story that has been circulated," said Mr. Poucher this evening, "is not true. I shall meet the accusation at the examination. All I have to say now is that the Italian blocked the sidewalk, and I was compelled to force my way through."

THE EAGLE'S PATIENCE EXHAUSTED

He Gains His Freedom and Nearly Kills His Monkey Companion.

Liberty Island has lost its eagle. It was a fine specimen of the bald eagle, which came from no one knows where, and was rescued with an injured wing from the bay by Ticket Taker James Ruthill. The bird became quite tame after a few days' domestication, and Ruthill, without malice or forethought gave him a companion in the shape of Cripps, the monkey, an old settler and a leading citizen on the island.

The noble bird quite ignored his simian companion from the start, but the monkey mistook his indifference for contentment, and proceeded to cultivate his acquaintance in true monkey style.

The most prized articles of food given by good Samaritans visiting the island were always first offered to the eagle. Cripps seemed to expect the eagle to catch these choice morsels, but the bird would have none of them, and seemed quite averse to Cripps's overtures. In fact, he would raise his wings and, stretching out his neck, open his beak and hiss most ominously every time a peanut struck his bald head.

Cripps evidently discovered his mistake, but instead of taking the situation philosophically, he developed a spiteful feeling that vented itself when the eagle slept. Cripps would steal up and help himself to a feather or two, and the big bird would peck in vain in the dark at his troublesome but spry companion.

Baldy—for they dubbed him "Baldy"—seems to have come to the conclusion yesterday that patience had ceased to be a virtue. He made a dash at that monkey, and, having plucked several threads of his life out, lifted him in his beak and started to fly through the latticework. He broke the inclosure, but the monkey's chain prevented his making away with the almost lifeless simian.

Ruthill heard the noise in time to see Mr. Baldy flying away. Cripps was put under medical care, and late reports last night were that he would probably recover.

MIDFORDS' TROUBLES IN COURT.

Charge Against Wife of Horsewhipping Typewriter Dismissed.

Justice Rhodes, in the Civil Court at Fort Hamilton, yesterday held Capt. H. E. Midford of the Midford Pneumatic Salvage and Wrecking Company under $300 bonds to pay his wife $10 a week. Capt. Midford is at present engaged in raising the steamship Ailsa, off Fort Hamilton. His chief clerk and typewriter is Miss Esther Du Puy, to whom Mrs. Midford took violent dislike. Last week Mrs. Midford horsewhipped Miss Du Puy. She called Miss Du Puy names Wednesday night, and Miss Du Puy obtained a warrant for arrest, and the wife was in court yesterday. At the same time her case against her husband in abandonment proceedings was also called.

The Captain did not appear, and the Justice held him in $300 bonds to pay Mrs. Midford $10 a week. Miss Du Puy also failed to appear to press her charge against Mrs. Midford, and the complaint was dismissed.

Her Child Died in Her Arms.

Mrs. Sarah Herman of 13 Chrystie Street started yesterday morning for a physician's office with her child, Louis, five months old, but he died in her arms before she had got far from her home. The child's body was taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station, and the Coroner notified.

BORINGS FOR BED ROCK

RAPID TRANSIT WORK BELOW FOURTEENTH STREET.

Gravel and Fine Sand Found in Centre Street—Fine and Running Sand and True Quicksand in Broadway—Rock Reached at from 13 to 163 Feet—Engineer Parsons to Submit Plans Soon to the Commissioners for a Tunnel.

The Rapid Transit Commission has instructed its chief engineer, W. B. Parsons, to make borings along the line of Centre Street in order to ascertain the contour of bed rock along a route for a rapid-transit tunnel which might obviate the necessity of using Broadway between City Hall and Fourteenth Street.

Four gangs of workmen have been making these borings at different points in Centre Street since Wednesday morning. The method adopted is similar to that used in making artesian wells. The deepest point reached yesterday at quitting time was fifty-seven feet, at the northeast corner of Duane and Centre Streets.

Each boring apparatus has over 100 feet of strong iron piping, with screw joints, either lying beside it or sunk in the ground. This pipe has a bore of two inches. A piece of this pipe was first placed underneath a small hand-piling machine, and the weight was allowed to drop on it until it was far enough down to permit another joint to be screwed on.

As soon as the true subsoil was reached specimens of the soil into which the pipe had penetrated were taken regularly at each foot of depth attained. This was done by letting down a half-inch iron pipe as far as the two-inch pipe had gone, and then allowing water, under pressure from a fire plug, to go down the small pipe and flow back through the large one, carrying the soil in suspension on its return.

The man in charge held a tin pail while the muddy water poured forth from the outlet pipe. Then he allowed the gravel, sand, or earth in suspension to settle in the bottom of the pail, and put a sample of it in a long wooden box, arranged in compartments like an artist's paint box, for future reference.

The results attained by the four borings have thus far shown a deep bed of coarse gravel along the line of Centre and Elm Streets as far as Worth Street. Underneath this bed of gravel is a bed of fine sand. The engineers in their previous borings in Broadway, to ascertain the practicability of constructing a rapid-transit tunnel, at varying depths have distinguished three kinds of fine sand—ordinary fine sand, which contains very little mica, and is therefore stable; running sand, which is apt to shift when water strikes it, and the true quicksand, which runs at just such a time and a lower level. Thus far in Centre Street neither running sand nor quicksand has been found, but running sand, when found in previous borings along lower Broadway, was always the last soil encountered before the rock bed was reached.

As the line of a rapid-transit route alternative to Broadway below Fourteenth Street would be along the widened and extended Elm Street, it would run nearly parallel to Broadway at the distance of a few hundred feet to the east of that street, and it is probable that the strata would be similar in both cases.

The greatest depth of borings in Broadway until bed rock was reached was found at the northwest corner of Duane Street, where 69 feet of medium sand lay on top, 66 feet of fine sand lay next, and 28 feet of running sand lay in a pocket between Reade and Thomas Streets, making in all a depth of 163 feet. That the running sand was in a pocket was proved by two check borings, one made on the southeast corner of Duane Street and Broadway and the other on the southwest corner of Thomas Street and Broadway. In the one case rock was reached at a depth of 149 feet, and in the other at a depth of 138 feet.

The portion of Broadway where the rock is deepest extends from Barclay to Walker Street. There is another deep dip of the rock at Houston Street, where the borings showed it to be 105 feet below the surface. After that it gradually rises, until at Fourteenth Street it is only 13 feet below the surface level.

The Rapid Transit Commission did not meet yesterday. There will be no meeting of the board until Sept. 3, when Engineer Parsons will submit plans for the work along Centre Street and Fourth Avenue to Forty-second Street.

It is proposed to divide the road at Forty-second Street, one branch going on the east side, through private property, to the Harlem River, and the other going up Broadway and the Boulevard. The estimated cost of the new road is put at $30,000,000.

MRS. REDLICH'S CASE IN COURT.

Magistrate Wentworth Inclined to Decide in Favor of Mr. Wright.

George Curtis Wright, father of the Countess Zichy, who was recently divorced from her first husband, Fernando Yznaga, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday on the charge of abandonment, made by Mrs. Redlich, who alleges that she is his common-law wife.

The examination was begun several weeks ago before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Police Court, but was adjourned until yesterday. H. Melville Walker, Wright's counsel, has tried in vain to produce Mr. Redlich, the husband of Mrs. Redlich, who was seen in this city a few months ago. The Redlichs have been separated for some time.

At the previous hearing Mrs. Redlich produced two witnesses to the fact that Mr. Wright had called her his wife.

The first witness in the examination yesterday was Charles Miller, a furrier of 178 Sixth Avenue, who testified that he knew Redlich when he was employed with him by a firm of furriers. This was in 1895 and in the early part of this year. He had not seen Redlich for two months. He further testified that Redlich had called him out on the street once and introduced him to a woman he called his wife. He said she looked like Mrs. Redlich, the complainant, except that she had black hair, while Mrs. Redlich's hair is yellow.

Alexander Fuhrlegrand testified that Mrs. Redlich, or her daughter, had called at the furriers' and got money on Mr. Redlich's salary.

Mr. Acer, counsel for Mrs. Redlich, said that Samuel Denton, whom he had tried to get before, was in court and might be called to the stand. The defense called him, and he testified that he knew Mrs. Redlich, but always heard her called Mrs. Wright. Mr. Wright had introduced her to him, as his wife. They were in Wright's apartments at the time. The defense sharply attacked his testimony, but he stuck to his statement.

It was alleged by the defense that Redlich had seen Mrs. Redlich a few weeks ago, and that witnesses would be produced to establish the fact.

Magistrate Wentworth said he believed that the fact that Redlich is alive would disprove of Mrs. Redlich's charge against Mr. Wright, but that he would go over the testimony and give his decision about Sept. 10, when he will resume his duties.

Mrs. Jackson Failed to Appear.

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court issued an order yesterday directing Melinda Jackson of 210 East Ninety-ninth Street to show cause before him to-day, why an attachment should not issue against her body to compel her attendance in court, and why she should not be punished for disobedience of an order of the court. The case grows out of a writ of habeas corpus, which was obtained by Egbert and Jessie Dash, directing Mrs. Jackson to produce in court yesterday the body of the petitioner's child Egbert, twenty-one months old. The writ was served on Mrs. Jackson, but she failed to appear. It is charged that she is detaining the child as security for a board bill of $80, which its parents owe to her, it is said. William F. Randall appeared for the parents, and obtained the order for Mrs. Jackson's appearance.

LIQUOR DEALERS ORGANIZING.

Wholesalers Desire to Prevent Overproduction by Manufacturers.

A number of well-known New-York wholesale liquor dealers met in the office of P. W. Engs & Sons, at 268 West Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of an association for putting a stop to the overproduction of liquor in the United States.

E. L. Snyder of the firm of P. W. Engs & Sons said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the meeting had been a very harmonious one. "A draft of a constitution for the new association," he said, "was submitted to those present and was assented to."

Mr. Snyder said that this draft of a constitution could not be given out for publication at present.

The following delegates were elected at the meeting to represent the New-York liquor dealers in the convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Aug. 31: W. Osborn of John Osborn's Sons & Co., G. S. Nicholas, Joseph Beck, F. Struvy of M. Hahn & Co., Julius Marcus, A. Heyman of Heyman Brothers, A. Levy of Fishel & Levy, E. L. Snyder of P. W. Engs & Sons, and W. B. Greenbaum.

Besides these gentlemen there were present at the meeting representatives of the following firms: The Cook & Bernheimer Company, E. Elsing & Co., M. Hahn & Co., Louis Isenburger, E. Heller & Co., Ross & Keeny, D. M. Kohler, Son & Co., and Renaud & Niederstadt.

BIT OF ROMANCE AT CITY HALL.

Xavier Cukier Finally Marries the Woman of His Choice.

A little romance varied the routine in the Mayor's office yesterday. It isn't often that one of Cupid's shots brings a victim from Europe into the Mayor's office.

Xavier Cukier some years ago lived and loved in Austria. His sweetheart, Fräulein Luise, returned his love; but they were not rich enough to marry. Xavier came to America to seek his fortune. He prospered, and won a fortune, but some one else won his sweetheart.

This was through no fault of Xavier's, however. He tried to keep the flames of love aglow in the bosom of his absent sweetheart by a prodigal use of the mails. He wrote dozens of letters, but they did not reach the maiden in far Austria. Thinking that Xavier was dead or false, she married a Herr Heisberger.

As bad news travels apace, Xavier heard of his sweetheart's marriage, and was disconsolate for years. At last he learned that Heisberger had died. He waited a while, and then reopened a correspondence. His letters were more successful, and Frau Heisberger herself came to New-York on Wednesday in answer to one of them.

The happy pair were married yesterday. The Mayor seemed to forget his gout in the joy of uniting long-parted lovers.

Mrs. Cukier is a tall brunette. She gave her age as twenty-eight. She and her husband were very happy as they realized that fortune had at last brought them together.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Attributed His Longevity to the Fact that He Never Worried.

John McKenzie, the oldest man in Jersey City, died at his home, 98 Newark Avenue, Wednesday night from debility incident to old age, aggravated by the intense heat of last week.

Mr. McKenzie had passed the century mark by two years and five months. He was born in Ireland March 20, 1794. He came to the United States in 1880 because his children did. He never engaged in any business, being in good circumstances. When he was forty years old Mr. McKenzie married a woman nineteen years old, who survives him. He leaves two sons and two daughters, who are all married.

Mr. McKenzie never used tobacco, and only occasionally drank liquor of any kind. He was remarkably well preserved. He had lost only three teeth, and had not a gray hair in his head. He lost his first tooth after he was 100 years old. He attributed his longevity to the fact that he never allowed anything to worry him.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and will be conducted by the Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK RIBBON.

Good Prices Obtained—Buyers Present from Many Cities.

The first auction sale of all-silk ribbons of the season took place at 66 White Street yesterday morning, when 3,000 boxes of colored goods were sold.

There was a large attendance of buyers from all over the country, and the prices obtained were good, averaging from 2 to 2½ cents a line.

Some of the city buyers were Charles Broadway Rouss, S. Steinfeld & Co., John Daniell & Sons, F. Ehrlich, M. Hoenburger & Co., and T. J. Reveille & Co. Among the out-of-town buyers were S. H. Myers & Co., L. Manne & Co., Stearns & Kamsler, and John Miles of Philadelphia; S. Doplitz and Felix Cahn of Baltimore, Hale Brothers of San Francisco, Olds & King of Portland, Oregon; E. Southwick of Trenton, N. J.; J. Bacon & Son of Louisville, Ky., and J. D. Bernd of Pittsburg, Penn.

WOMAN WHO KEEPS A SECRET.

Arrested for Shoplifting, She Refuses to Tell Who She Is.

The Brooklyn police are endeavoring to ascertain who Mrs. Annie Murray is. She was arrested on Wednesday for shoplifting and was arraigned before Justice Tighe yesterday. She said she was thirty-eight years old and lived on Nevins Street, but refused to give the number. She pleaded guilty to the charge.

"Well," said Justice Tighe, "I will have to defer sentence until we can find out more about you. If you were a respectable woman and had never been in trouble before you could tell me where I could find your friends."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

RENEWED STRENGTH IN EXCHANGE RATES CAUSES SELLING OF STOCKS.

Further Imports of Gold No Longer Possible Without Loss — Time Money and Commercial Paper Stringent — Commission House Sentiment Mixed—Foreign Selling Pronounced—Contraction in the Volume of Trading.

THURSDAY—P. M.

After a fairly firm opening the market drifted into dullness, with the tendency to lower prices. The foreign exchange market was decidedly firm, the demand rate being $4.85¾, against $4.85 yesterday. At to-day's rate the importation of gold without loss became impossible. There was no improvement in the money market. Money on call is plentiful enough at 3@4 per cent., but there is practically nothing doing on time. Commercial paper has no market except at extremely high rates, and even then only the best is accepted. One transaction was reported where 6 per cent. commission was charged, the loan being for six months at 6 per cent. interest, the commission and interest being thus equivalent to 18 per cent. per annum.

Commission-house sentiment was greatly mixed, and there was little disposition to make ventures on either side of the market. The selling in the afternoon was by those who were purchasers yesterday on the announcement of the gold imports, and it was based on the advance in foreign exchange rates. Yesterday it was believed by many that the gold movement this way was the result of concerted action by the exchange syndicate and the banks, but when exchange rates showed an advancing tendency to-day this theory was abandoned and stocks were thrown over. London was also a free seller of stocks throughout the day.

The volume of trading to-day was considerably contracted, the transactions amounting to only 166,932 shares, against 230,144 shares yesterday. The active issues were Sugar, St. Paul, Burlington, and Western Union. The Grangers issues scored losses of about a point each. Sugar lost 1⅝ to 104, at the close, having sold at 106 in the morning and at 103⅜ in the afternoon. Western Union was exceptionally weak, closing at 79⅞, its lowest price of the day and a net loss of 1⅞ points. Louisville and Nashville was sold by London and the traders, and closed a point down, at 57. Reading was freely offered all day, and sold down to 25⅞. Ten dollars was realized has been paid on the stock, and $10 more will be due the first of the time. The selling was said to be for the account of a Philadelphian who has been a large holder for many years. As a rule, the final prices were the lowest of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 4½ per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent., and a compilation for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were easier, being favorably affected by the imports of gold. Some sales were made at 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $78,709,038; balances, $4,884,911. Sub-treasury debit balance, $486,989.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@67. There were sales of 15,000 ounces at 66¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51½.

Bar silver closed in London at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to Date	$30,624,148	$1,000	$1,000
Imports for same period	19,153,041	1,000	1,000
Net exports	$11,471,107		
Net exports to date, 1895	$30,672,407		
Net exports to date, 1894	71,781,309		
Net exports to date, 1893	$2,371,014		

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and stronger. Nominal rates were $4.85½@4.86 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@4.86 for demand, $4.86½@4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83 for commercial.

Continental rates were quoted at 5.25@5.26¼ for long and 5.18¾@5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾@94⅞ and 95¼@95⅜, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, $15 discount; Boston, 10c discount to par; Charleston, buying, par, selling, 25c premium; Charleston—Savannah, buying, par, selling, ¼ premium; Savannah—Boston, ½@5/16 discount; selling, par; Charleston—Buying, par, selling, ¼ premium.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Listed stocks were quiet to-day, but there was considerable realizing, and prices dropped off fractionally in some cases, while at others there were sharp declines. Boston and Montana gained 1¾ during the morning, to 77¾, but later declined to 75¾, and closed at 76¾. Tamarack soared 5 to 70. Copper in London closed up ⅜, at 47⅝, for spot, and 47⅝ for futures, the first time that futures have closed higher than spot for a long time. Bell Telephone was unchanged at 205, and West End Street Railway at 95. Boston and Albany dropped to 204, and Boston and Maine was steady at 155. Chicago Junction lost 1¾, to 87½, and Dominion Coal, unlisted, 7¾, closing at 7¾. Bay State Gas was ¼ lower, at 3⅞. Clearing House Exchanges were 4@5 per cent., with New-York funds at 25c discount to par.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from E. H. Gosling & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Thursday. Bid. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid. Asked.
Boston City	22	
Boston	4½	5
Calumet	4	4½
Dunston	1¾	3
Land	1¾	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	190	200	199½	200
Erie	53½		53½	57
Mexican	65		65	65
New-England		65		65

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Dominion Coal	7¾	7¾
Dominion Coal pf	80	82
Gen. Electric pf	55	55
Illinois Steel	43	43½
Lamson Store Service	16	16
Philadelphia Company	18½	19½
Rescc Button Hole	19	19½
Scollay'ne Elect. 1st pf.	48	48
Bay State Gas	3⅝	3¾

RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	204	205	204	206
Boston & Lowell	..	204	203½	..
Boston & Maine	..	155	154	156
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	88	..	88½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	85	86	85	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	..	..	164	..
Old Colony	175	175½	175	176
West End pf.	..	96	95	95½
West End	..	86	..	86

MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	25	..	25	..
Atlanta	16	..	16	..
Boston & Montana	75½	75¾	76½	76¾
Butte & Boston	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
Calumet & Hecla	300	..	300	..
Franklin	8	..	8	9
Gold Coin	50	..	50	..
Kearsarge	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Merced	6	7	6	6
Osceola	22½	23½	22½	23½
Pioneer	5½	..	..	..
Quincy	108	105	107	..
Tamarack	70	..	70	..
Wolverine	5¾	..	5¾	6

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 6s				
East. 1st 6s		105	..	105
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s		..	..	117
Mex. C. en. 4s	43	..	50	..
Mex. C. 1st inc.	..	16	63½	..
Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	..	..	16
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s		107	7	7¼
B. U. Gas 1st 6s		80	..	80
B. U. Gas 2d 6s		60	60	62

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Elect	1	2	1	2
*And accrued interest.				

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet, but firm. The principal change was in

ADVANCED.

Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	5
Col. & 9th Av. 1s.	1
Equit. G. Chi. 1s.	2
Kan. Pac. con., t. rct.	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1
L. N. A. & Chi. con.	4
Nor. Pac. 2d, t. rc.	2
Ohio Southern 1st	1
Tex. & West. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Mo., K. & E. 1st	⅝
Reading 3d pf. inc.	2⅛
Wabash 2d	1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ¼. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 106½, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113¾, and $1,000 do at 113½, seller 10 flat. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg., 1891	91¾	..
4s, reg., 1907	105	105½
4s, c., 1907	106	106¾
4s, reg., 1925	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	113½	113¾
5s, reg., 1904	113½	113¾
5s, c., 1904	108½	109
Currency, 1899	108¾	109¼
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1917	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Governing Committee arrived at no definite plan at its meeting yesterday, and the chances of the Stock Exchange's opening on Sept. 1 are apparently slight. No reliable quotations can be obtained. It is said that a few settlements of Diamond Match were made at 190 and 200, and of New-York Biscuit around 70. Quotations on the cables and elevated are equally hard to get. West Chicago is said to have sold at 92 and North Chicago at 210. Lake Street stock sold at 15½ bid, and the trust certificates about 2 per cent. lower.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mount Morris	100
Am. Exchange	106	National Union	200
Central National	120	New-Amsterdam	190
City	300	New-York	220
Commerce	190	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
Fifth Avenue	2,700	Park	230
First N. of S. I.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	190	Republic	185
Gallatin National	280	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	300	Second National	425
Lincoln National	700	Seventh National	100
Manhattan	207	Shoe & Leather	90
Market & Fulton	200	State of New-York	105
Mechanics'	185	U. S. National	175
Merchants' Ex.	111	West Side	100
Metropolis	400	Western National	100

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	42	43	43	43		41½	42½	15
American Spirits Mfg	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5¾	5⅞	350
American Spirits Mfg. pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞		19½	21	10
*American Sugar Refineries	103¾	106	103¾	104	—1⅝	103⅞	104	44,020
*American Sugar Refs. pf	98	98	98	98		96⅝	97	350
American Tele. & Cable Co.	78	78	78	78	—1	77	78	100
American Tobacco	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	—¾	57	57⅞	7,522
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11	11	10½	10½	—½	10⅝	11	6,270
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	16¾	17	16⅝	16¾	—⅛	16¾	17	100
*Bay State Gas	17	17	16⅝	16¾	—⅛	16¾	16⅞	1,040
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20	20	20	20		16	17⅝	50
Brooklyn Union Gas	81½	81½	81½	81½	+1	19½	20½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13½	13½	15	15	—1½	80	84	300
*Chicago, Bur. & Q.	60	61⅜	60	59½	—⅜	12⅜	13¼	375
Chicago Gas	53¼	53⅝	52	52	—1	59⅛	59¾	14,517
Chicago Great Western	8	8	8	8		52	52⅝	6,270
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	65¼	65¼	64⅛	64⅛	—⅜	6¾	7½	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	123½	123½	123⅜	123⅜	—2½	120	121	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	95	95⅜	93½	93⅝	—1	93¼	93¾	4,350
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	55	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	—⅜	54	54½	1,840
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23⅝	26	22	22	—3	23	23⅜	400
Consolidated Gas Company	174½	174½	174½	174½	—¼	174	174½	300
Delaware & Hudson	143⅜	143⅜	143½	143½	+½	142	142½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	118	119	118	110		117	119	375
Erie 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	—⅝	39	39½	750
General Electric	28	28	28	28	—¾	27	28	200
Illinois Steel, Co.	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—¾	23¼	23⅝	920
Iowa Central	42½	42½	42½	42½		42	42½	100
Laclede Gas	6	6	6	6	—⅛	5½	6	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅝	18¾	19½	102
Lake Shore	163¾	163¾	162¾	162¾	—⅝	62	64	160
Louisville & Nashville	30½	40¼	30	30	—1	30	142½	346
Louis., N. A. & Chi.	3¼	3½	3	3	—⅛	2½	3	8,800
Manhattan Consolidated	8½	8½	8½	8½		8	8	20
*Metropolitan Traction	77½	77⅞	76½	76½	—⅞	76¼	76½	6,745
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91		90	91¾	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	87	87	87	87		87	90	250
Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60		59	65	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	50	50	50	50	+3	48	..	275
Missouri Pacific	21	21¼	21	21		20¾	21	1,125
*National Lead Company	17½	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¾	16	16½	420
*National Lead Company pf.	73	79	70	79	+2½	78	80½	450
New-Jersey Central	93½	93¾	92⅝	92⅝	—⅝	92½	92⅝	161
New-York Central	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	—⅜	92	92⅝	655
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	10	10	10	10		10	11¼	308
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	18	18	18	18	—⅛	17½	18¼	200
North American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛	4⅛	4¼	250
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	9½	9¾	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	9	144
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—⅛	16	16½	214
Pacific Mail	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	—⅛	11⅝	12⅜	140
Phil. & Read. 2d in. pd.	19	19	18½	18½	—⅝	11⅝	12⅜	600
Pullman Palace Car Company	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾		7¾	8	510
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	142	142	142	142	+1	141	145	8,477
St. Louis Southwestern	112	112	112	112		110	112	155
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½	—⅛	3	3½	25
St. Paul & Omaha	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼		8	8½	50
Southern Pacific	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛	34	35⅛	100
Southern Railway	17	17	17	17		16	16⅝	150
Southern Railway pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼		7¼	7½	60
Tennessee Coal & Iron	19⅝	20	19½	19½	—⅛	19¼	19½	100
Texas Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛	16⅞	17	1,927
Union Pacific	5⅞	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛	16½	17	1,978
*United States Leather	5⅞	6⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛	5¼	6	2220
*United States Leather pf.	65	65¾	64	64	—¼	64	64	700
United States Rubber pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45½	—⅛	64	65	215
Wabash	70	70	70	70		44½	45½	1,150
Wabash pf.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	—⅛	69½	..	50
Western Union Telegraph	81¾	81¾	79⅞	79⅞	—1⅞	5⅝	5¾	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12¾	—1	12¾	13	1,420
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—⅛	76½	76¾	10,487
						5¾	6¼	5,425
						23½	24¼	200

*Total sales.
*Unlisted. †Ex-dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certfs.	66¾	66¾	66½	66¾		66¼	67	15,000

Bonds.

A., T. & S. F. gen 4s	20,000	Adjustment 4s	71
	10,000		31½
	30,000		31⅝
	10,000		31¾
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st cons 5s	10,000		110¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s	3,000		101
Central of N. J. gen 5s	5,000		111½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	5,000		115
Ches. & Ohio con 6s	6,000		102½
Ches. & Ohio gen 4½s	1,000		98⅝
Ches. & N. W. & A. Div 1st cons 6s	4,000		93
Chi. R. & Q. con 7s	2,000		113
	5,000		112¾
	5,000		112¾
C. B. & Q. Iowa Div. 5s	2,000		103
Chi. R. I. & P. ext 6s	4,000		97½
	5,000		97½
Merced	10,000		93¾
C. C. C. & St. L. Gen. Div 4s	1,000		87
	1,000		87
	1,000		87
Col. H. V. & T. G. M 6s	2,000		84
Col. & Ninth Av. 1st	2,000		88
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. con. 5s	2,000		100
Ed. G. & E. of Chi. 1st	1,000		84
Elev. gen lien 3-4s	10,000		87
Erie 2d, prior 6s	14,000		104
Gal. Har. & San An. 2d	1,000		96
Gen. Elec. Co. Deb. 5s	5,000		85
Iowa Central 1st 5s	20,000		80
Kan. Pac. 1st con. Trust Co. Certificates	6,000		60
Laclede Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st 5s	8,000		87
Lehigh & W.-B. Con. Assented	1,000		88
	1,000		102
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st	2,000		112
	3,000		111¾
	5,000		111
Louisv., Evansv. & St. L. Consol. 1st 5s, Trust Co. Certificates	2,000		82
	3,000		81½
Louisv. & Nashv. Ev. H. & Nash 1st	10,000		93¾
	10,000		110
S. & N. Ala. gtd 5s	3,000		70½
	5,000		77
Lou. N. A. & Chi. Cons	1,000		87½
	2,000		87
	3,000		87
	3,000		87
Metropolitan Elev. 1st	4,000		113
	6,000		113
Mil. & St. P. Chi. & Pac W. 5s	2,000		102½
	2,000		102¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st 4s	1,000		71
	1,000		70
	1,000		81
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	1,000		104½
	1,000		102
	1,000		113½
	2,000		113½
Mo. K. & T. con. 2d 4s	10,000		73
	5,000		50¾
	5,000		50¾
Total sales			542,000

Mo., K. & E. 1st	⅝	Wabash 2d	1
Reading 3d pf. inc.	2⅛		

Laclede Gas 1st	1		
L. N. A. & Chi. con.	4		
Nor. Pac. 2d, t. rc.	2		
Ohio Southern 1st	1		
Tex. & West. 1st	1		

Mo., K. & E. 1st	⅝	Wabash 2d	1
Reading 3d pf. inc.	2⅛		

Bonds.

Mo, Kan & East 1st	5,000		82
N. Y. Chi & St. L 4s	10,000		103½
	2,000		100
	10,000		100¼
N. Y. C. & W. Refunding 4s	10,000		84
	1,000		83¾
Nor. Pac. 1st cons Trust Co Certfs Assented	5,000		111
Nor. Pac. 2d cons Trust Co Certfs Assented	5,000		102
Nor. Pac. Con. 5s Trust Co Certfs Assented	2,000		111
	3,000		111¾
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s	5,000		92¼
	6,000		92
Ohio Southern 1st	6,000		80
Ore. Short Line 5s Trust Co Certificates	5,000		103¼
People's G. & C. Chic 2d Gtd 6s	1,000		104
People's G. & C. Chic 1st cons 6s	1,000		94½
Peoria & Eastern 1st	3,000		67
Phila. & Rdg. 1st Pref. Inc. Trust Co Certfs. 2d Installment paid	10,000		25
Phila. & Rdg. 1st Pref. Inc. Trust Co Certfs. 2d Installment paid	12,000		24½
Phila. & Rdg. 2d Pref. Inc. Trust Co Certfs. 2d Installment paid	11,000		11
	20,000		10¾
	10,000		10½
Phil. & Reading Gen 4s	2,000		77
Trust Co Certfs Assented	1,000		77
Pitts., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	2,000		103½
Pittsburg & West 1st	5,000		65
Rio Grande West 1st	3,000		66½
	6,000		66
St. L. & I. M. con. Mtg 5s	3,000		70
St. L. & S. F. 1st M 6s	1,000		93
St. P. M. & M. 1st cons 6s	1,000		87
St. P. M. & M. 1st Montana Ext 4s	2,000		87
So. Pac. 1st Mex. 1st	5,000		92¾
	5,000		109
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	3,000		81⅝
	10,000		82
Tex. & N. O. Cons 5s	10,000		93¾
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	6,000		70½
	3,000		77
Tex. & Pac. 2d 5s	4,000		27½
Union Pac. Col. Tr 6s	2,000		95
U. P. Den. & Gulf 1st	8,000		27
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000		102¾
	2,000		102¾
	2,000		102¾
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	1,000		71
	1,000		70
West Shore Gtd 4s	10,000		120½
	2,000		102
West'n Deb 5s, 75	1,000		75
Wis. Cen. Co. 1st Trust Co Certificates	5,000		20
	1,000		20

Consolidated Exchange.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil Ref.	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	400
Am. Sug. Refs.	103⅛	106	103⅝	106⅞	15,660
Am. Tobacco	58⅜	58⅜	57⅛	57½	730
Am. T. & S. F.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	350
Chicago Gas	53¾	53⅝	51⅞	51⅞	370
C. R. I. & Pac.	55	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜	1,240
Chi., Bur. & Q.	60	61	59¾	59¾	7,380
Chi., M. & St. P.	65¼	65½	64¾	64¾	9,210
Louis. & Nash.	40	40¼	38⅞	38⅞	2,780
Manhattan	77¼	77¼	76	76	220
P. & R., 2d ass'pd.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	20
Tenn. C. & I.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	120
Texas Pacific	6	6	6	6	40
U. S. Cordage	3½	3½	3½	3½	200
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	10
Western Union	78	78⅜	76½	76⅜	200
					1,460

Total sales 40,290

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	31¾	31½	31¾	31½	$14,000
Nor. Pac. con.	41	41⅝	41	41⅜	5,000

Total sales $19,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.51	.51	.51	.50	700
Brunswick	.19	.19	.19	.19	800
Bulwer	.32	.33	.33	.34	600
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Little Chief	.16	.16	.16	.16	100

Total sales 1,500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	55⅜	55⅝	55⅛	55⅜	$29,000
Dec. option	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59¼	5,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—To-day's market was dull and inclined to weakness. In the traction group Metropolitan sold up to 22, but closed offered at that. Philadelphia on moderate transactions reacted ¾, while Union was rather neglected. Pennsylvania shows a net loss of ⅜ on a fair amount of business. Lehigh Valley seemed to receive support around 29⅝. In the specialties quite a lot of United Gas Improvement changed hands, but the net result shows a small loss. Storage common sold at 23¼ and the preferred at 25, but at the close bids 1 per cent. below these prices were the best. Pennsylvania Heat stocks were neglected. The preferred gained ¼. Hestonville sold at 45 and Chestnut at 54½. Sales of Wesbach were at 40. The close was dull.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5 12	5 12
Baltimore Traction	16⅝ 16⅝	16⅝ 16⅝
Cambria	36 ..	39 37
Chestnut	5 5¼	4⅞ 5¼
Con. Trac. stock	.. ..	21 20½ 21
Electric Storage	22 23¼	23 23½
Electric Storage pf.	24 26	24½ 25½
Electro-Pneumatic	.. ..	⅝ ..
Hestonville	44½ 45	45 ..
Hunt. & B. T.	59 ..	59 ..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	.. ..	26½ ..
Indianapolis	49¼ 50	49 50
Insurance Co. of N. A.	20½ ..	14⅝ 15
Lehigh Navigation	88 89	21 ..
Lehigh Valley	23½ ..	38 38
Metropolitan Traction	23¼ 23¾	23½ 23¾
Northern Central	91 92	91½ 92
Northern Pacific	.. ..	67 ..
Northern Pacific pf.	8⅝ 9	9 9¼
Norristown	18 ..	16⅝ 16⅝
Pennsylvania	53¾ ..	53⅝ 53¾
Penn. L., H. & P.	50¾ ..	50⅝ 50⅞
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	11 ..	11½ 11⅝
Pennsylvania Steel	12⅞ 13¾	13 13¼
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	40 ..	40 ..
Philadelphia Traction	63⅝ ..	63¼ 64
Philadelphia & Erie	.. ..	18 ..
Reading	8 18-16	3⅞ 4 1-16 4¼
Rochester & Pittsburg	24 ..	24 ..
Union Traction, $10 pd.	13¾ ..	11⅞ 12¼
United Cos. of N. J.	230½ ..	230 ..
United Gas Imp.	24¾ ..	24¼ 24½
W. N. Y. & P.	64 ..	64⅛ 64⅝
Welsbach	2 ..	1½ 2
Welsbach Light of Canada	39 ..	40 39 40
Welsbach of Canada pf.	.. ..	1¾ ..
Welsbach Comm'l pf.	50 ..	60 ..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 6s	75	77	75
N. J. Con. 5s	77	79	77
Newark Pass. 5s	100	..	100
People's Trac. 5s	92½	92¾	92
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	86¾	86¾	87

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92	..
American Bank Note	..	37
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Surety Company	..	260
American Typefounders' Company	25	38
Atlantic Mutual '90 scrip	102	105
Atlantic Trust (new)	..	188
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	155	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	90	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	190
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	105	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	111
†Broadway Surface 6s	100	105
*Brooklyn City Railroad	160	165
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	101
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	..	100½
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	50½	61½
Celluloid Company stock	..	375
†Central & South American Telegraph	105	110
Central Cross-Town 1st	158	..
Central Park, North & East River	190	..
Central Trust Company	155	162
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1030
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	..	1
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	208	218
National Bank of Commerce	120	130
National Shoe & Leather Bank	..	205
National Wall Paper stock	..	97
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	22	82
†New-Orleans Pacific 1st, stubs	..	2½
N

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
191 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,125,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Railroad and Investment Securities.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

To the holders of certificates of deposit of the New-York Security and Trust Company for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. and the holders of certificates of deposit of the United States Trust Company of New-York for Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds of said Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY has been formed and has acquired the property of the OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., the OREGON RAILWAY EXTENSIONS CO., and the WASHINGTON AND IDAHO RAILROAD CO.

THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY will, after the date of this notice, upon presentation at its office, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, of its certificates of deposit for CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., pay upon each $1,000 of such bonds represented by said certificates $40.75 in payment of interest due under said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, from June 1, 1895, to June 1, 1896, on $1,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., which the holder of each $1,000 of bonds represented by said certificates will be entitled to receive under said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization.

At the same time the said NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY will also pay, in accordance with said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization, upon each $1,000 of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. represented by said certificates, $25, being the installment of interest on such bonds which became due on December 1, 1895.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will, after the date of this notice upon presentation at its office, NO. 45 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, of its certificates of deposit for COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., pay upon each $1,000 of such bonds represented by said certificates $20.38, in payment of interest due under said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from June 1, 1895, to June 1, 1896, on $500 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., which the holder of each $1,000 of bonds represented by said certificates will be entitled to receive under said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization.

It is expected that the bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., with first coupon maturing on December 1, 1895, and the stock trust certificates representing the stock of said company will be ready for delivery on or about October 1, 1896.

Dated NEW-YORK, August 17, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman,

W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.

MYARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary.
15 Wall St., New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$60.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892, of the State of New-York:

Oct. 19, 1871, William Stiegler, New-York	$68.04
July 2, 1872, Obermaier & Zapp, New-York	68.57
Oct. 4, 1872, J. Meyer, New-York	89.62
April 25, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York	61.21
May 31, 1876, S. Loesch, New-York	58.48
Dec. 9, 1880, F. de Hurny, New-York	109.37
July 5, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York	50.87

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

John A. Morschhauser, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1896. G. F. KRAPP. (56.)
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL.

CLARENCE S. DAY,
Banker,
40 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
Successor to
GWYNNE & DAY.
Established 1854.
Transacts a general banking business, including the purchase and sale on commission of all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1896.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of September next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Office of WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY, 40 Wall St., New-York City, Aug. 18, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent on the preferred stock, payable on Sept. 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 20. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Aug. 21 to Sept. 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1896 at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 18th, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 14, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October 6th, 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from the evening of September 5th, 1896, to October 7th, 1896.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. W. L. BULL, President.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for transaction of such other business of this company as may legally come before it, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON of SATURDAY, September 19th, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1896, and reopened on the 21st of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Assistant Secretary.
31st July, 1896.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANGERMANN, BENEDICT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENEDICT A. ANGERMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Times Building, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1896. DAVID ANGERMANN, Administrator, D. B. N. PETTRITCH, SILMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. au14-law6mF

DOANE, CHILION F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHILION F. DOANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 73, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1896. MILTON M. DOANE, WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Executors. ALFRED JARETZKI, Attorney for Executors, 45 Wall Street, New-York.

EHRMANN, BENJAMIN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Hannche Herrmann and Henry Ehrmann, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugo Cohn of the City of New-York, deceased, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 3rd day of June, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BENJAMIN EHRMANN, (sometimes called Benjamin Ehrmann,) late of the City and County of New-York, deceased: therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy24-law6wF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 58 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 58 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. jy19-law6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-law6mF

GUNTHER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business in the office of Gwillim & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1896. LOUIS H. GUNTHER, JACOB P. GUNTHER, HENRY C. GUNTHER, Executors. GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executors, 150 Nassau St. f28-law6mF

HARPER, JOSEPH W.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Sleeper Harper, Henry Sleeper Harper, William Armitage Harper, Josephine Harper Fiske, Harper Sillman, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOSEPH W. HARPER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy24-law6wF

HOPPER, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy5-law6mF

KERR, MARY E. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. KERR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 403, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. LEONARD R. KERR, Administrator. SAMUEL V. S. COMES, Attorney for Administrator, 60 Broadway, New-York City. c21-law6mF

LANE, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. LANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 21, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK, CHARLES HARVEY LANE, Executors. THOS. B. ODELL, Att'y for Executors, 67 Wall St., N. Y. City.

LAWSON, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. AGNES D. LAWSON, GEORGIANNA B. BALLARD, Executrices. ap17-law6mF

LAWSON, MANNING F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANNING F. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Cedar Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of February, 1896. WILLIAM MILNE, Executor. CHRISTIAN ZAERISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York. f28-law6mF

LIVINGSTON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1896. ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New-York City. au21-law6mF

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-law6mF

PEEL, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jane Peel, Arthur Peel, James Peel, Ezekiel Peel, Thomas Peel, and Susanna Peel, send greeting.

Whereas, George McCaw of Mount Vernon, New-York, and Herbert M. Grisdale of the City of New-York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ROBERT PEEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy24-law6wF

SIEFKE, HERMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN SIEFKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 201 East 77th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of May, 1896. HERMAN SIEFKE, Jr., ADALINE SIEFKE, GEORGE H. SIEFKE, Executors. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Atty. for Exrs., 3 Chambers. my20-law6mF

TAYLOR, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of W. H. Van Steenbergh, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1896. MARY C. TAYLOR, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Cornelius E. Taylor, deceased. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall St., New-York City. f21-law6mF

WATT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WATT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. WM. L. CLARK, Administrator. my1-law6mF

WILSON, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Baker, No. 1 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-law6mF

WOLFE, NATHANIEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Boorman, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. ADELAIDE DE MURIAS, Administratrix, C. T. A. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my8-law6mF

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, Second Judicial District.—In the matter of the application and petition of MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works in the City of New-York, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the laws amendatory thereof to acquire certain real estate for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.—Matter of Jerome Park Reservoir.

Public notice is hereby given that the first separate report of James C. Bergen, John De Witt Warner, and Franklin Edson, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the third day of July, 1896, and a copy thereof filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1896.

Notice is further given that the said report includes and affects the parcels of land designated as Parcels Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, west ½ of 21, 22, east ½ of 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 46, 48, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, 76, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 94, 98, 99, 102, 105, 106, 111, 116, 118, 123, 131.

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District or Department at the Court House in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report, and for such other and further relief as may be just.—Dated New-York, July 22nd, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City. jy24-law8wF

IF YOU HAVE A HORSE OR CARRIAGE FOR SALE

Announce it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and reach people who are able to purchase what you have to sell. Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY FAIR SPECULATION AND PRICES UNSETTLED.

Fair Foreign Buying and Better Cables, but the West Easier—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Fairly Active and Higher—Coffee Dull and Steady.

The main business in grain was in switching from September to December, with a fair demand from abroad, and prices higher early in the day, but the late weakness at the West caused a recation, and the close was steady, at a slight decline. Provisions were fairly active and a trifle higher. Cotton was unsettled and fairly active, with prices higher at the close, through local covering. Coffee was neglected, and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.		
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¾@		22¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28¾@		28¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85	@	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@	3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8 7-16@		
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16	@	20
Pork, mess	8.00	@	8.75
Lard, Western steam	3.85	@	
Beef, family	8.50	@	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18	@	19
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞@		5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10⅜@		
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6½@		8½
Copper, lake	10.75	@	11.00
Lead	2.65	@	2.67½

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and rather unsettled, with trading largely in the way of switching between September and December at 2 15-16@2¾c difference. The opening was firm at ½@⅝c advance, due to higher cables, fair foreign buying, and bullish crop reports from the Northwest, but with the later weakness at the West and increased receipts there, closing steady at ¼@⅜c decline. Spot was more active and firm at ¼c decline on Winter sales, 64,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba, for export, on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York, at ½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 hard Duluth, 5c over September, free on board, afloat. Clearances hence, 198,038 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 293,370 bushels; receipts, 90,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 230,688 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and unchanged to ⅛c higher on better cables and local covering, with some realizing near the close. Spot was scarce and firm, with a light demand; sales, 66,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms, and 50,000 bushels No. 2 white, to arrive, also on private terms. Receipts, 100,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 320,263 bushels. Clearances hence, 76,526 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 173,726 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance with the West, and trading only local. Spot were ¼c higher on mixed, and it moderate demand. Sales, 85,000 bushels, including No. 2 at the elevator, 26c for old, and 25½c for new; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26¼c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 2 mixed, 22¼@22½c for No. 2; No. 3 mixed, 21¾@22c; 120 lb, 5¼c; 130 lb, 5¾c; 140 lb, 6¼c; 150 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 170 lb, 7¾c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 190 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 6¾c; 150 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 170 lb, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 190 lb, 9¼c; 200 lb, 9¾c; 210 lb, 10¼c; 220 lb, 10¾c; 230 lb, 11¼c; 240 lb, 11¾c; 250 lb, 12¼c; 260 lb, 12¾c; 270 lb, 13¼c; 280 lb, 13¾c; 290 lb, 14¼c; 300 lb, 14¾c; 310 lb, 15¼c; 320 lb, 15¾c; 330 lb, 16¼c; 340 lb, 16¾c; 350 lb, 17¼c; 360 lb, 17¾c; 370 lb, 18¼c; 380 lb, 18¾c; 390 lb, 19¼c; 400 lb, 19¾c; 410 lb, 20¼c; 420 lb, 20¾c; 430 lb, 21¼c; 440 lb, 21¾c; 450 lb, 22¼c; 460 lb, 22¾c; 470 lb, 23¼c; 480 lb, 23¾c; 490 lb, 24¼c; 500 lb, 24¾c; 510 lb, 25¼c; 520 lb, 25¾c; 530 lb, 26¼c; 540 lb, 26¾c; 550 lb, 27¼c; 560 lb, 27¾c; 570 lb, 28¼c; 580 lb, 28¾c; 590 lb, 29¼c; 600 lb, 29¾c; 610 lb, 30¼c; 620 lb, 30¾c; 630 lb, 31¼c; 640 lb, 31¾c; 650 lb, 32¼c; 660 lb, 32¾c; 670 lb, 33¼c; 680 lb, 33¾c; 690 lb, 34¼c; 700 lb, 34¾c; 710 lb, 35¼c; 720 lb, 35¾c; 730 lb, 36¼c; 740 lb, 36¾c; 750 lb, 37¼c; 760 lb, 37¾c; 770 lb, 38¼c; 780 lb, 38¾c; 790 lb, 39¼c; 800 lb, 39¾c; 810 lb, 40¼c; 820 lb, 40¾c; 830 lb, 41¼c; 840 lb, 41¾c; 850 lb, 42¼c; 860 lb, 42¾c; 870 lb, 43¼c; 880 lb, 43¾c; 890 lb, 44¼c; 900 lb, 44¾c; 910 lb, 45¼c; 920 lb, 45¾c; 930 lb, 46¼c; 940 lb, 46¾c; 950 lb, 47¼c; 960 lb, 47¾c; 970 lb, 48¼c; 980 lb, 48¾c; 990 lb, 49¼c; 1000 lb, 49¾c; 1010 lb, 50¼c; 1020 lb, 50¾c; 1030 lb, 51¼c; 1040 lb, 51¾c; 1050 lb, 52¼c; 1060 lb, 52¾c; 1070 lb, 53¼c; 1080 lb, 53¾c; 1090 lb, 54¼c; 1100 lb, 54¾c; 1110 lb, 55¼c; 1120 lb, 55¾c; 1130 lb, 56¼c; 1140 lb, 56¾c; 1150 lb, 57¼c; 1160 lb, 57¾c; 1170 lb, 58¼c; 1180 lb, 58¾c; 1190 lb, 59¼c; 1200 lb, 59¾c; 1210 lb, 60¼c; 1220 lb, 60¾c; 1230 lb, 61¼c; 1240 lb, 61¾c; 1250 lb, 62¼c; 1260 lb, 62¾c; 1270 lb, 63¼c; 1280 lb, 63¾c; 1290 lb, 64¼c; 1300 lb, 64¾c; 1310 lb, 65¼c; 1320 lb, 65¾c; 1330 lb, 66¼c; 1340 lb, 66¾c; 1350 lb, 67¼c; 1360 lb, 67¾c; 1370 lb, 68¼c; 1380 lb, 68¾c; 1390 lb, 69¼c; 1400 lb, 69¾c; 1410 lb, 70¼c; 1420 lb, 70¾c; 1430 lb, 71¼c; 1440 lb, 71¾c; 1450 lb, 72¼c; 1460 lb, 72¾c; 1470 lb, 73¼c; 1480 lb, 73¾c; 1490 lb, 74¼c; 1500 lb, 74¾c; 1510 lb, 75¼c; 1520 lb, 75¾c; 1530 lb, 76¼c; 1540 lb, 76¾c; 1550 lb, 77¼c; 1560 lb, 77¾c; 1570 lb, 78¼c; 1580 lb, 78¾c; 1590 lb, 79¼c; 1600 lb, 79¾c; 1610 lb, 80¼c; 1620 lb, 80¾c; 1630 lb, 81¼c; 1640 lb, 81¾c; 1650 lb, 82¼c; 1660 lb, 82¾c; 1670 lb, 83¼c; 1680 lb, 83¾c; 1690 lb, 84¼c; 1700 lb, 84¾c; 1710 lb, 85¼c; 1720 lb, 85¾c; 1730 lb, 86¼c; 1740 lb, 86¾c; 1750 lb, 87¼c; 1760 lb, 87¾c; 1770 lb, 88¼c; 1780 lb, 88¾c; 1790 lb, 89¼c; 1800 lb, 89¾c; 1810 lb, 90¼c; 1820 lb, 90¾c; 1830 lb, 91¼c; 1840 lb, 91¾c; 1850 lb, 92¼c; 1860 lb, 92¾c; 1870 lb, 93¼c; 1880 lb, 93¾c; 1890 lb, 94¼c; 1900 lb, 94¾c; 1910 lb, 95¼c; 1920 lb, 95¾c; 1930 lb, 96¼c; 1940 lb, 96¾c; 1950 lb, 97¼c; 1960 lb, 97¾c; 1970 lb, 98¼c; 1980 lb, 98¾c; 1990 lb, 99¼c; 2000 lb, 99¾c; 2010 lb, 100¼c; 2020 lb, 100¾c; 2030 lb, 101¼c; 2040 lb, 101¾c; 2050 lb, 102¼c; 2060 lb, 102¾c; 2070 lb, 103¼c; 2080 lb, 103¾c; 2090 lb, 104¼c; 2100 lb, 104¾c; 2110 lb, 105¼c; 2120 lb, 105¾c; 2130 lb, 106¼c; 2140 lb, 106¾c; 2150 lb, 107¼c; 2160 lb, 107¾c; 2170 lb, 108¼c; 2180 lb, 108¾c; 2190 lb, 109¼c; 2200 lb, 109¾c; 2210 lb, 110¼c; 2220 lb, 110¾c; 2230 lb, 111¼c; 2240 lb, 111¾c; 2250 lb, 112¼c; 2260 lb, 112¾c; 2270 lb, 113¼c; 2280 lb, 113¾c; 2290 lb, 114¼c; 2300 lb, 114¾c; 2310 lb, 115¼c; 2320 lb, 115¾c; 2330 lb, 116¼c; 2340 lb, 116¾c; 2350 lb, 117¼c; 2360 lb, 117¾c; 2370 lb, 118¼c; 2380 lb, 118¾c; 2390 lb, 119¼c; 2400 lb, 119¾c; 2410 lb, 120¼c; 2420 lb, 120¾c; 2430 lb, 121¼c; 2440 lb, 121¾c; 2450 lb, 122¼c; 2460 lb, 122¾c; 2470 lb, 123¼c; 2480 lb, 123¾c; 2490 lb, 124¼c; 2500 lb, 124¾c; 2510 lb, 125¼c; 2520 lb, 125¾c; 2530 lb, 126¼c; 2540 lb, 126¾c; 2550 lb, 127¼c; 2560 lb, 127¾c; 2570 lb, 128¼c; 2580 lb, 128¾c; 2590 lb, 129

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Plans Filed for a New Hotel Building —The Auction Doings.

Plans were filed with the Building Department yesterday for the fifteen-story hotel which is to be erected by Douglas H. Schneider for Mr. Breslin, at Thirty-sixth Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue. The estimated cost is $1,250,000. The frame-work will be steel skeleton on a rock and concrete foundation. Limestone, brick, and terra cotta will be used for the fronts. Messrs. Hall & Turner are the architects, and they will superintend the construction.

Mr. Henry F. Cook writes to THE TIMES correcting an error which appeared yesterday in the report of the plans filed with the Building Department. The structures he proposes to erect at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street will be five high-class American basement dwellings, ranging in width from 20 to 32 feet each, and not flats as was stated.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesrooms yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, the United States Life Insurance Company, at $125,000, the seven-story brick warehouse, 149 to 153 Leonard Street, north side, 97.11 feet east of Centre Street, 96.5 by 110 by irregular. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Meyer sold to the plaintiffs, Charles and Johanna Fleischmann, at $27,000, a plot 21ft by 99.11 on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Mr. R. V. Harris sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Clementine L. D. Welling and others, at $155,000, the seven-story brick warehouse 60 and 62 Lispenard Street, south side, 140.5 feet west of Broadway, 40.6 by 90.4 by 48.6 by 87.8. The representative of an elevator company protested against the sale because their bill had not been paid. The property was bought in March, 1895, for $150,000. In November of the same year it was traded for $10,000 "and other consideration."

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Furman V. Gaines to Charles Oppenheim the three-story brownstone dwelling, 317 West Eighty-fourth Street for $23,500.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 463 Central Park West, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street; 32 by 100 five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $11,755.

By E. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles V. Dayton, referee, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, 100.5 by 100; four five-story brick flats, with stores on avenue and two five-story brick flats on street. Due on judgment, $3,465.

By E. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. L. Donohue, referee, 479 South Fifth Avenue, east side, 65 feet south of Houston Street, 15 by 50, two-story brick-front frame building in front and one-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $9,115.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 215 feet east of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, by the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company of 595 Fourth Avenue, owner; cost, $25,000.

Thirty-sixth Street, north side, from Broadway to Sixth Avenue, 617 to 623 Sixth Avenue, and 1,352 to 1,362 Broadway, for a fifteen-story brick and stone hotel, by Douglas H. Schneider of South Orange, N. J., owner; cost, $1,250,000.

Montgomery Street, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Emily Corbett of 160 West Sixty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 70 Avenue C, by William C. F. Mangels of 308 Washington Street, owner; Mark L. Brophy, lessee; alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $1,000.

No. 401 West Fifty-seventh Street and 583 Ninth Avenue, by George Hagemeyer, owner; John Bausenwein, lessee; alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenements; cost, $25.

No. 653 Tenth Avenue, by Mrs. Fisher of Elizabeth, N. J., owner; F. Tiedemann, lessee; alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $90.

No. 44 East Sixty-sixth Street, by Clifford Coddington estate, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; cost, $4,500.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, by Sol Davidson of 142 East Eighteenth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store, dwelling, and office; cost, $4,000.

No. 59 Irving Place, by Frances A. Sackett of Washington, D. C., owner; William Thompson, lessee; alterations to a three-story brick carriage house and stable; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 244 and 246 East Fifty-second Street, by German-American School Society, owners; alterations to a three-story and basement brick school, (extra room); cost, $600.

Park Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Second Street, (William's Bridge), by Robert E. Johnston of Park Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 20.

$187 ST, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x 100; Maria S. Simpson to Sarah Laken 81ST, s s, 200.3 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x 98.9; same to same 81ST, s s, 200.3 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x 98.9; Joseph Hindley, as trustee, to Maria Simpson ..... nom

90TH, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100; George Ertmer to Elias Ertmer.. 1

70TH ST, 225 East; same to same.... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 62.11 ft s of 62d St, 18.6x75; Amelia Rosenthal to Lena Aronson 1

125TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 15x100.10; James Naughton and others to James A. Mahony ..... nom

8.M2 ST, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av; Annie Naughton, executrix, &c., to same..... 1

103D ST, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; the Washington Life Insurance Company to Jacob Helfrich..... 50,000

225TH ST, s s, corner of 7th Av, 33x100.11; James A. Mahony and wife to Annie Naughton, executrix, &c..... 19,000

148TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 50.8x 99.11; John E. Darragh and wife to Charles H. Vanneman 92,500

7TH AV, s s, 50.11 ft e of 120th St, 16.11x 77; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Louis Zech 17,500

CEDAR PLACE, 942; Sophia E. Quick to Jennie Haagensmith 1

11TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114. (Wakefield); Pauline Dalber to Rosina Steiber 8,000

106TH ST, 147 East; Philip Bonnet to Morris Weiss 6,000

14TH ST, 323 West; 424 Broome St, and s e corner of Broadway and 50th St, 50.8 x57.1x50.8x54.5; Sarah H. J. Powers to Evan Thomas Powers 1

LOT 69, Block 3, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Christian Hauser and wife 2,675

Lots 378, 380, 384, 385, and 390, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Allan G. Macdonell ..... nom

UNION AV, w s, 150 ft e of George St, 51x 40; Samuel Love and others to Mary A. Collins 1

DELANCEY ST, 152; David Kesper and wife to Harris Cannold 17,200

18TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, (Wakefield,) 80x114; Emma Neumann to John O'Leary 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 528 ft s of Levere Av, runs s 102.4 to 5th St, proposed e 103.11x n 105x w 100.5; Samuel Frank and wife to John Reis 1

PERRY ST, s s, 100 ft w of Waverly Place, 25x85, to the south part of 17th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50.6x50.9 x115.8; Margaret A. Hunter to John W. Smith 1

184TH ST, 801 East; William Stevens and wife to William and Joseph Cohen. 6,000

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d, or Kelley St, 50x100; John Weiply to Frank A. Wahlig 1

LOTS 14, 15 and 16, block 36, map of Pelham Park, Twenty-fourth Ward; Katharina B. Rasmussen to Valentine Uriaub 5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Perley S. Crosier to Kathrina B. Rasmussen, ex-prop..... 10

LOT 57, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Kate Dillon 1

LOT 200, map 370, lots McGraw estate; William Paff to Amelia Paff 600

937TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 27.1x98.9x34.3x100; Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff, to John Townsend ..... nom

ALEXANDER AV, s w cor 137th st, 19x 75; Maurice J. Silverman to Sadie Silverman 725

OLD BOSTON ROAD, s e cor Rose St, 25x100; Abraham Frank and wife to Frances Marcus 1

163D ST, s w s, 109 ft n w of 8d Av, 21x100; Rose Wahlig and husband to John Wahlig 1

DELANCEY ST, 163½; Joseph Appel to Josephine Appel 19,320

1 1

Recorded Leases.

Valentine, Robert, to Henry Noll, Broadway and 12th St, s e cor, rooms 2 and 3; 5 years $900

Recorded Mortgages.

BRADY, Thomas, and William Hauptmann and wives to Robert W. Stuart, trustee of Joseph Stuart, Sr.; s s of 112th St, 200 ft e of Park Av, 8 years..... $28,000

BROWN, Mary, to John L. Laidlaw and another, trustees of Elizabeth Mann; n s of 20th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 3 1-2 years 6,000

BUEK, Charles, and wife to James M. Wentz; n s of 72d St, 350 ft e of West End Av, 7 months 1

BRUMMELL, Adonijah H. to Cyrille Carreau, 118 East 116th St, demand..... 10,000

CHRISTIAN, Joseph and William, to William Stevens; 801 East 134th St, 5 years..... 5,000

CORYELL, Frank, and wife to Elias M. Dorsett; e s of Rose St, 79.2 ft s of Home St, 1 year 4,900

COLLINS, Mary A. and James J. to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Union Av, 150 ft n of George St, installments..... 4,000

FAILEY, John T. and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 85th St, 121.8 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year 5,000

FERRIS, Eliza A., to Stanley W. Dexter and another; s s of 54th St, 140 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years 11,000

HELPRICH, Jacob, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n s of 103d st, 120 ft e of Madison Av, installments 2,000

HILSEMANN, Emil A., and wife to Frederick R. Hilsmann; 1,068 Park Av, 5 years 14,000

HOFMANN, Amelia K., to Hellmuth Kranich; n s of 122d St, 318.4 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 4,000

HANK, Adolph, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 148th St, 94 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 1-3 years..... 10,000

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Frank N. Gill; w s of West End Av, 52.5 and 68.5 ft w of 71st St, also, s s of 71st St, 83 ft w of West End Av, three mortgages, 1 year..... 11,000

HAMMOND, Benjamin C., and wife to Marie E. Jackson; 106 Water St, 8 months 8,300

HAGGENMULLER, Annie, to John H. Weil; 942 Park Av, 2 years..... 210

HILL, Elizabeth Jane, to Thomas W. Hall; n s corner of Croton aqueduct and High Bridge St, demand..... 1,100

JACOB, Della, to Benjamin Fox; 176 Forsyth St, 6 months 5,000

LUCKEN, Sarah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 332 West 51st St, 5 years 500

MAHONEY, James A., to Annie Naughton, executrix of Eliza Naughton; w s corner of Lexington Av and 120th St; also, n s of 120th St, 340 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 8,500

MUNSON, Henry, and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 126th St, 310 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 11,000

MARKS, Bertha, to House of the Holy Comforter Free Church Home for Incurables; s s of 102d St, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 4,000

NOLAN, Mary and Thomas, to an Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females of New-York; s s of 51st St, 306.8 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 10,000

SAME to Patrick A. Geoghegan; same property, 1 year..... 9,000

POHR, William, and wife to Cyrille Carreau; 118 East 116th St, demand..... 1,000

REIS, John, to Samuel Frank; e s of Green Lane, or Av, 528 ft s of Levere Av, 2 years 2,500

RITTER, John, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Elder Chester Av, 25.2 ft w of Blondel Av, installments..... 1,400

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Elisabeth R. Delafield; w s of 8th Av, 94.10 ft s of 146th St, 3 years 2,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Martin Crane; s w corner of West End Avenue and 79th St, demand 15,500

WEISBERGER, Ignatz, and wife to Joseph Lanehan; n s of Stanton St, 50 ft w of Clinton St, installments..... 75,000

SAME to James H. Hallehouse, trustee, &c.; 102 Stanton St, 5 years..... 850

WURTH, Charles, and wife to Elizabeth R. Delafield; s s of Edgecomb Av, 25.2 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 15,308

SAME to Henry E. Jones; n e corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 3 years..... 17,000

ZEDLER, Louis, to Joseph R. Stein; e s of 7th Av, 50.11 ft n of 120th St, 1 year..... 405

Assignments of Mortgages.

FECHHEIMER, Martin S., and another, executors, &c., of Bessie Frankenheimer, to Yertha Rosenbaum $7,175

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Clara Cannon 18,000

Lis Pendens.

LEWIS ST, w s, Lot 77, map of Samuel Picket's lots; Anna J. Reeves against Margaret E. Gage and others, (partition.)

SUPERIOR ST, 141; Samuel Kahn and another against Kate Greenwald and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON ST, 852; Solomon H. Kohn, as executor, &c., against Mary E. O'Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

114TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; William H. Macy, Jr., against Mary A. Whisson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 107 ft n of 170th St, irregular to centre of Fort Washington Ridge Road; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against George B. Ward and others, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

AVENUE C, 290 and 307; Abraham E. Sawyer against Edward D. Farrell, owner, and Adam Wagler, contractor..... $146

3D AV, 1,374; George W. Meier against Henry Hesson owner and Adolph Heidecker, contractor 24

119TH ST, s s, and 115th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 45x200; Peter J. Mahony against Frederick Johansen, owner and contractor 509

86TH ST, 45 West; John Thillmann against Paul Nathan, owner, and Graham & Co., contractors 100

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; George F. Moore against Theodore F. Sanders, owner, and George Roderick, contractor..... 86

145TH ST, n s, 700 ft w of Brook Av, 75x100; Leonardo Colletti and others against Edward E. White, owner, and contractor, (seven liens) 178

ROBERTS ST, 624 to 628; Leonardo Battista against Charles Breinglinge, owner, and H. Miller and Giuseppe De Yorio, contractors 19

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fryer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—People, &c., vs. Dorisio. 2—People, &c., vs. Conley. 3—People, &c., vs. Rosenthal. 4—People, &c., vs. Zugerman. 5—People, &c., vs. Farquer. 6—Suchesi vs. Sire. 7—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 8—People, &c., vs. Sulasky. 9—Porter vs. Porter. 10—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c. 11—Byrne vs. Byrne. 12—Land vs. Fox. 13—Spencerian Pen Company vs. Bergiman Stationery Company. 14—Matter of Mauro. 15—Thacker vs. Moore. 16—Munyer vs. Faris. 17—Matson vs. Matson. 18—Rogers vs. Union Railway Company. 19—Kliebner vs. Matson &c. 20—Brunner vs. Raempler. 21—Calhoure vs. Sullivan. 22—Wooten vs. Christie. 23—Matter of Goodyear. 24—Wenstrom Electric Company vs. Bloomer. 25—Matter of American Trading Society. 26—Department of Buildings vs. Platt. 27—Funston vs. Balker. 28—Forrest vs. J. S. Held Company. 29—Conkling vs. Fruyn. 30—Harris vs. Lefroy. 31—Meyer vs. Green. 32—McGuinan Marble Company vs. Blume. 33—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 34—Osterhoudt vs. White. 35—Connor vs. Pfeiffer. 36—Chevalier vs. Chevalier. 37—Brokaw Brothers vs. Gordon. 38—Pemberton vs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank. 39—Schuck vs. Schuck. 40—Meyer vs. Wilson. 41—Cohen vs. Lisko. 42—People, &c., vs. Holton. 43—Pollorsheis vs. Goodwin. 44—People, &c., vs. Bear. 45—Matter of Dade and Horatio Streets. 46—Mack vs. Horman. 47—Boos, per se, vs. Boos. 48—Blandy vs. Collis. 49—Matter of Aqueduct Avenue. 50—Matter of Bainbridge Avenue. 51—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. 52—Matter of Depot Place. 53—Matter of Bathgate Avenue. 54—Matter of Loring Place. 55—Matter of Morris Avenue. 56—Matter of Davidson Sons Marble Company. 57—Levy vs. Miller vs. Cohen. 59—Tesio vs. Schneider. 60—Matter of Dash. 61—Matter of Hemenway.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—Gottlieb Anwarter, Augustus Wille, John B. Holmes, Meyer Rosenthal, and Clinton P. Scovel at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Williams vs. Bernard—John E. Ward, Malone vs. Malone—George H. Hart. Benheim vs. Cotter—John Delahunty. Shachno vs. Shachno—Royal S. Crane.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff took charge yesterday of the store of Eliza Hill, who deals in cloaks, suits, millinery, &c., at 259 and 261 Sixth Avenue, under the style of E. Hill & Co., on claims from M. M. Forrest in favor of Edward A. Strong for $4,965, Gilbert J. Strassburg for $1,754, and widow of William Hill, who died in January, 1895. She has carried on the business since 1884. She made an assignment in 1889, and compromised at 40 cents on the dollar. She moved to 259 and 261 Sixth Avenue three years ago, paying $5,000 a year rental. It is said that she owes about $4,000 for rent. Mr. Forrest said that the failure was the result of dull business in the past few months, the sales not being enough to pay the rent. He placed the liabilities at $25,000, of which $14,500 is for merchandise.

—Justice Barnard's order, made at Poughkeepsie, appointing Bernard McKean receiver of the United Life Insurance Company of New-York, was filed yesterday in the office of the Clerk of Kings County. The company is restrained from transacting any business, and all creditors are stayed from bringing suits at the present time. The application for the order was made by the company's General Manager. The report shows that the company has assets of $2,552.49; liabilities of $61,585.32, unpaid monthly claims of $30,235, $21,300 in borrowed money, and premiums paid in advance, $2,052.

—The schedules of Wayland Trask & Co., stock brokers at 18 Wall Street, show liabilities of $187,816, nominal assets of $218,202, and actual assets of $36,429. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is due to the fact that $47,250 in shares of the Columbian Equipment Company have no market value, and two judgment for $113,940 against customers are worthless.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $2,860 against the Meerbott Manufacturing Company, which manufactures jewelry at 48 Maiden Lane, in favor of the Third National Bank on a note made by the company, which was indorsed by S. F. Myers & Co., who failed on Aug. 13.

—Judgment for $50,490 was entered yesterday against Dan Talmadge's Sons, rice merchants, at 115 Wall Street, in favor of the National Broadway Bank on three notes.

—The Sheriff has received another attachment against the Security Bank of Duluth, Minn., for $2,000 in favor of the Mercantile National Bank of this city.

—Charles Mertens, dealer in hay and feed at 256 East One Hundred and First Street, made an assignment yesterday to John C. Stein.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Auxiliary Safe Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture savings banks known as the Burns auxiliary savings banks; capital, $50,000. Directors—Thomas W. Timpson, Henry T. Smith, and Charles O. Burns of New-York City.

—The People's Loan Company of Binghamton, to loan money on personal property not exceeding $200 to any one person; capital, $10,000. Directors—Abraham H. Jacbies of Binghamton, Aaron S. Jacbies, and M. Jacbies of Syracuse.

—The Chase and Smith Company of Syracuse, to deal in pianos and other musical instruments and sheet music; capital, $50,000. Directors—Austin C. Chase, C. A. Chase, Mrs. M. Chase, F. K. Smith, and E. B. Chase of Syracuse.

—The Hess & Stoughton Manufacturing Company, to manufacture metal articles in New-York; capital, $2,000. Directors—E. B. Hess, Andrew J. Sheridan of New-York City; Joseph M. Stoughton of Yonkers.

—The Plaster Machine Company, to manufacture machines for making plaster boards in New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Eugene C. Smith of New-York City, Paul Grout, and C. J. Druhan of Brooklyn.

—Nickells & Co. of New-York City, to carry on a wholesale and retail drug business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Clinton C. Nickells, Maude D. Nickells, C. H. Moderwell, and A. R. Gulick, of New-York City.

—The Zimmerman Cycle Company of Brooklyn, to deal in bicycles and tricycles; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jacob Zimmerman and Richard Perry of Brooklyn, and Kenneth H. Grieve of New-York City.

—The Boundary Mines Company of New-York City to develop mines; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. L. Underwood, James F. Tichenor, and William F. Bernard of New-York City.

—The Seward Fruit Company of New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. H. Seward of Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Flanagan and F. Clatworthy of New-York City, and others.

—The Langslow-Fowler Company, to manufacture furniture in Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles H. Palmer, William J. Trimble, G. N. Hopkins of Rochester.

—Wallace & Son of Rochester, to manufacture domestic pins; capital, $500. Directors—J. Lee Judson, C. B. Judson, and George B. Hale, of Rochester.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET, consisting of two or three rooms and bath.

CUMBERLAND,

Broadway, 22d St. and 5th Av.

Elevator all night; steam heat, gas & service free. Meals served in rooms if desired.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE Dalhousie, 40 to 48 Central Park South, (formerly West 59th St.,) and fronting Central Park; this house is absolutely fireproof, and without a superior as a home for families.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; SINGLE AND en suite; all improvements; restaurant; southern exposure; central location. J. Romain Brown & Co., 59 West 33d St.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 West 58th St.—A few choice apartments can be secured for Oct. 1; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character and social standing need not apply.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HOUSES AND FLATS; west side; all prices. STEVENS REAL ESTATE CO., 993 1st. and Columbus Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SCHUYLER STREET, NEW-YORK.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—J. C. WATSON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. DOTY, Rosina Kelley, Charles Archer, Susan E. Laytim, William McGirr, and Benno Bartsch, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by S. De Walltearsa, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Schuylerville, in the town and County of Westchester, known upon a map entitled map of portion of Schuylerville, in the town and County of Westchester, 1874, New-York, May 18th, 1874, Garrett J. Byrne, engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, by the Numbers 175, 176, 177, and 178, bounded and containing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street as the same is laid down on said map, distant 200 feet northwestwardly from the northeasterly corner of Schuyler Street and Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon, running thence northeastwardly and parallel with Elliott Avenue 141 feet and 4 inches; thence northwestwardly 119 feet and 3 inches; thence southwestwardly 146 feet and 3 inches to Schuyler Street; thence southeastwardly and along Schuyler Street 111 feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, advantages, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof;

And also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, known upon said map by the Numbers thirteen, (13,) one hundred and seventy-nine, (179,) and one hundred and eighty, (180,) the said lot Number thirteen (13) being bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Elliott Avenue laid down on said map distant one hundred feet southwestwardly from B Street, also laid down thereon; running thence southwestwardly, parallel to B Street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly parallel to Elliott Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northwestwardly parallel to B Street one hundred feet to Elliott Avenue, and thence northeastwardly along Elliott Avenue twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The said lots 179 and 180 being bounded and containing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street as laid down on said map distant one hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon; running thence northeastwardly and parallel with Elliott Avenue one hundred and forty feet; thence northwestwardly fifty feet; thence southwestwardly parallel with Elliott Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet eight inches to Schuyler Street, and thence southeastwardly along Schuyler Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to both and all of said above-described premises; that by Chapter 234 of the Laws of 1855, the town of Schuylerville was annexed to and made part of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, August 1, 1896.

EDWARD SCHEUCK, Referee.

WESTMORELAND D. DAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. au8-2aw3w M&S&au22

70 SOUTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBANY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MARY J. HAYNES, Clarence W. Haynes, Louisa A. Pollock, The Union Trust Company, Louisa A. Pollock, William Teal, Joachim Bake, Eva Bechtel, as executrix of the last will and testament of George Bechtel, deceased; Adolph Kassner, William S. Lounsbury, The American University Magazine Publishing Company, James Wilton Brooks, The Boston Towboat Company, Fred. B. Dalzell, William F. Dalzell, William J. Pollock, Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Ephraim Cutter, President of American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Matilda E. Ackley, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, on South Street, fronting the East River, bounded, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south line of De Peyster Street with the west line of South Street and running toward Pine Street twenty-six feet, (26 ft.) or one-half the distance from De Peyster to Pine Street; the lot formerly owned by Robert Bowne, and from thence along the line of the last-mentioned lot about fifty-six feet, (56 ft.) more or less, to another lot, formerly owned by Thomas Eddy; thence on a line of the last-meationed lot about twenty-six feet (26 ft.) to De Peyster Street; thence bounded by De Peyster Street to the corner of De Peyster and South Streets about sixty feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 70 South Street, in the City of New-York.

Dated August 11th, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y. au12-2aw3wW&F&s3

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN W. MEYER, Trustee, and others, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. NUEBUHR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the eighth day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street distant two hundred and forty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Twelfth Street nineteen feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to said northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 17th, 1896.

JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 William Street, New-York. au17-2aw3w M&S&s22,7&8

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

WANTED—Dwelling houses for sale and to let in first class localities for cash purchasers and desirable tenants.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

50x100, NEAR 18TH ST., BROOKLYN.—FINE location; factory or tenement; sacrifice. ROGAN, 619 3d Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY: EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new); all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will not between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. and to the creditors of the receivers of said company.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia:

Central Trust Company of New-York et al. vs. Richmond and Danville R. R. Company et al. } Consolidated Cause In Equity.

EXTRACT FROM DECREE.

"It is hereby ordered that all claims outstanding against the receiver of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and all claims against the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which are alleged to be prior or superior to the lien of the mortgage foreclosed, which mortgage bore date October 22, 1886, be filed with the Special Masters in Chancery, heretofore appointed in this cause, on or before the first day of December, 1896, and that on the failure of the holder of any such claim to file the same within said time, such claim or claims shall be denied the right of participating in the proceeds of the sale of the said road, and precluded from any right of payment against the said corporate property, or the purchasers of said property, or their assigns, and shall be for ever barred; but this order shall not be in any manner applicable to the rights or claims of the Central Trust Company of New-York, one of the complainants herein, as trustee under the first mortgage on said property, dated October 3, 1874, or as trustee under the mortgage dated February 1, 1882, or as trustee under the equipment mortgages, or either of them, referred to in the decree of foreclosure and sale in this action.

"It is further ordered that said Special Masters M. P. Pleasants and Thomas S. Atkins, Esquires, shall give notice of this order by publication three times a week for four weeks, commencing August 10, 1896, and once in each week in newspapers of general circulation, printed in the City of New-York, in the City of Baltimore, Md., in the City of Washington, D. C.; in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; in the City of Columbia, S. C.; in the City of Atlanta, Ga., in the City of Birmingham, Ala., and in the City of Columbus, Miss.

"NATHAN GOFF,

"United States Circuit Court.

"August 3, 1896."

Published in accordance with the above order, and pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or its receiver, to file the same with the undersigned on or before the first day of December, 1896.

M. P. PLEASANTS,
THOS. S. ATKINS,
Special Masters.

Richmond, Va., August 8, 1896.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, at Part I. thereof, on the 18th day of May, 1896.—Present—Hon. R. A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAVURE COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Henry M. Denton, Ernest Edwards, Leonard J. Gordon, William J. Tait, Edwin R. Hogarth, and William R. Stanbery, a majority of the Trustees of the New-York Photogravure Company, a domestic corporation, created under the laws of the State of New-York, having its principal office located in the City of New-York, and the annexed schedules thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 15th day of May, 1896, and the notice of motion thereto annexed and due admission of service of the said petition, schedules and notice of application for an order to show cause why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for an order appointing a temporary receiver of the property, and such other and further relief as may be just, and on motion of George A. Heaney, of counsel for petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Arthur D. Williams, Esquire, who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 59 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said first day of September, 1896, in the Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, N. Y., and also in The Law Journal and The N. Y. Times, daily newspapers published in the City of New-York.

Enter:

R. A. PRYOR,
Justice Supreme Court.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 7 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Laurel Branch, (letters must be directed "per Laurel Branch.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller;") at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed